The Massillon Independent.

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BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

ATTORNEYS.

ROBERT H. FOLGER, Attorney at Law, Notary Public, Commissioner, Commissioner of Deeds for New York and Pennsylvania, and Notary Public Office second floor over Rudolph's jewelry store, South Erie street, Massillon, O. Will give strict attention to all business entrusted to his care in Stark and the adjoining counties.

BANKS.

GERMAN DEPOSIT BANK, Hotel Conrad Block. Dealer in promissory notes, manufacturers' scrip and exchange. Collections made in all cities and towns in the United States.

P. G. ALBRIGHT, Cashier.

UNION NATIONAL BANK, Massillon Ohio Jas. Coleman, President, J. H. Hunt, Cashier.

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RUSSELL & CO., manufacturers of Thrashing Machines, Portable, Semi-Portable and Traction Engines, Horse powers, Saw Mills, &c.

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MASSILLON GLASS FACTORY, manufactures Green Glass Hollow Ware, Beer Bottles, Flasks, &c.

MASSILLON IRON BRIDGE CO. Manufacturers of Bridges, Roofs and General Iron Structures.

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D. ATWATER & SON. Established in 1832 Forwarding and Commission Merchant and dealer in all kinds of Country Produce. Ware house in Atwater's Block, Exchange street.

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B. & B

Emptying the Shelves

Items that will Pay Investigation

48-inch Two Toned Diagonals—two choice shades imported to sell at $2 00, 75 CENTS A YARD.

56 inch medium and light colored Australian Suitings—$1 25 quality, 65 CENTS A YARD.

Stylish Mixed Suitings—all wool, 50 inches wide, 75c and $1.00 goods at 50 CENTS A YARD.

American Dress Goods at three prices 15, 20 and 25 CENTS.

that will be a genuine surprise to folk looking for copies of high class dress stuffs at low cost.

2,000 yards solid black cloth not all wool but closely resembles the old time Waterproof Makes good school dresses for children, and genteel looking everyday dresses for women and such dress goods worth as was never measured at price, 10 CENTS A YARD.

Fur Cases and Fur Racks are being emptied and at such loss as only those who thoroughly understand the standard excellence of all garments in this department can fully appreciate. $75 00 to $100 00 you'd save on an Alaska Seal Garments.

Ladies' Jackets. Close fitting, 36 inches long, good quality black cheviot a few navy among them, $5 00 EACH.

Lot Fur Trimmed Jackets. Cheviots and Beaver trimmed in Astrakhan, Electric Seal, Persian and Marten. $12 ones, $6.50; $16 50 ones. $8 50; $18 ones, $10; $25 ones $15.

Write Our Mail Order Department for samples, or better, come and see the saving 'twill be to you, no matter what department you patronize. All orders promptly and satisfactorily filled.

BOGGS & BUHL,

115, 117 and 119 Federal St.,

ALLEGHENY, PA.

Chamberlain's Eye and Skin Ointment

Is a certain cure for Chronic Sore Eyes, Granulated Eye Lids, Sore Nipples, Piles, Eczema, Tetter, Salt Rheum and Scald Head, 25 cents per box. For sale by druggists.

TO HORSE OWNERS.

For putting a horse in a fine healthy condition try Dr. Cady's Condition Powders. They tone up the system, aid digestion, cure loss of appetite, relieve constipation, correct kidney disorders and destroy worms, giving new life to an old or over-worked horse. 25 cents per package. For sale by Morganthaler & Heister druggists.

Massillon & Cleveland Railroad Company.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY AND TREASURER, MASSILLON, O., January 1, 1895.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of this company for the election of directors and the transaction of any other business that may come before the meeting, will be held at the general office of the company, in the German Deposit Bank, in the city of Massillon, on Tuesday, the fifth day of February, 1895, at 12 o'clock, noon.

JOHN J. HALEY, Secretary.

RICKS MAY BE TRIED.

The Vote to Impeach Him a Great Surprise.

DELAY MAY END THE MATTER.

As the Division Was on Party Lines It May Be Smothered In the Next Congress—How Impeachment Proceedings Are Held.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16.—Congress was given a decided surprise by the house committee on the judiciary, which decided by a vote of 7 to 6 to report a resolution for the impeachment of Judge Augustus J. Ricks of Cleveland for malfeasance in office. Not for years has a United States judge been called before the bar of the senate to defend his right to wear the ermine of office against criminal charges, and only three or four times in the history of the government has an impeachment trial of a member of the federal judiciary been conducted.

Few members had looked into the charges preferred by the Central Labor union of Cleveland, the accuser of Judge Ricks, that while sitting on the bench he paid to himself fees which he claimed he had previously earned as clerk of the court and to which it is now asserted he was not entitled. The number of years which have elapsed since the transaction and the contention of the judge's friends that the proceedings were inspired by a ruling prejudicial to the interest of labor unions which he made recently, tended to lessen the interest which ordinarily would have been taken in the case. Now that the judiciary committee has deemed the matter of sufficient gravity to warrant impeachment it has become suddenly a decided sensation.

The friends of Judge Ricks declare that there are large possibilities that the impeachment may not be undertaken. They depend on members who were absent from the stormy committee meeting to join with them Friday in voting to substitute a minority report for the one which Mr. Bailey will prepare, and which will be a strong arraignment of the judge couched in the tenor of his speeches before the committee. There is doubt of the parliamentary possibility of such a stroke, but the short time remaining to the congress inspires the belief that the case will go over to the next congress. In that event the impeachment probably will not be undertaken, as the division was practically on party lines, with the Republicans supporting Judge Ricks.

The function of the house is that of a grand jury in such cases. It decides whether sufficient cause is shown to justify a trial, and appoints managers who act as prosecuting attorneys. The senators sit in the capacity of judges or jurors, with the chief justice of the supreme court presiding. The senate has nothing to say about whether an impeachment is to be conducted, but if it does not see fit to finish this trial before the 4th of March all the proceedings taken will be void.

The brief announcement appeared in Tuesday's edition of THE INDEPENDENT that the committee on judiciary had reported in favor of impeachment. This was done after a session of five hours. The vote was so close, however, that it may be reversed at the meeting on Friday. There were three absentees, Messrs. Layton, of Ohio, Wolverton, of Pennsylvania, and Terry, of Arkansas. Mr Layton is trying a lawsuit in Ohio and may not return this week. His opinion is not known, and it is probable that he has not decided as to the guilt of Judge Ricks, for he has not been in Washington for several weeks. Mr. Wolverton is believed to favor Ricks and Terry is thought to be against the judge. Mr Harrison, the new member from Alabama, who was elected to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Governor Oates, was in doubt today and was excused from voting It will thus be seen that a motion to reconsider may be carried at the next meeting.

Before the committee adjourned one of the members remarked that once before when the committee voted on a certain measure a majority of the committee signed the minority report He suggested that in view of this fact and of the closeness of the vote it would be well to make a motion to reconsider and then postpone further action until next Friday. Several of the members who had voted for impeachment concurred in this suggestion, but others objected, and it was not adopted.

At Tuesday's session the principal speeches in favor of impeachment were made by Messrs. Bailey and Lane, while Messrs Broderick, Stone, of Pennsylvania, and Goodnight, (Dem.) of Kentucky, were the most prominent opponents of impeachment. The position taken by Messrs Bailey and Lane was that in the Birdsall cases Ricks took about $1,500 in fees which should have been credited to the term of Martin W. Sanders, Ricks's successor as clerk If these fees had been credited to Sanders, said these gentlemen, he would have been credited with more than the maximum salary allowed by law. Hence the excess would have gone to the government and Ricks took money which ought to have gone into the public treasury.

Judge Broderick said that Ricks's methods were irregular, but that he had followed a practice which is common in many courts of the country in estimating and charging up fees before the actual work of earning them is completed. He held that Ricks's, as judge, had done nothing for which he could be impeached. The reply to this, given by the advocates of impeachment was, that Judge Ricks' act in approving the statement of account by Sanders, was sufficient grounds for impeachment. Mr. Goodnight championed the cause of Judge Ricks with considerable fervor. He said he was a clerk at one time, and had followed almost exactly the same practice as that of Ricks.

A lively incident of the session was the colloquy between Messrs. Bailey and Powers. Judge Powers charged the Democrats with being opposed to federal Judges and with being willing to resort to fair means or foul to interfere with their usefulness Mr. Bailey took this remark as a personal thrust, and replied with some bitterness. The controversy was on the verge of becoming decidedly unpleasant when mutual explanations restored friendly feeling.

There is a difference of opinion in regard to the probable action of the house if an impeachment resolution is reported. Ordinarily the committee would be sustained, but owing to the closeness of the vote in committee there may be a close vote in the house Much will depend upon the action of Judge Culberson, the chairman of the committee. He has been a member of congress for twenty years and is universally respected as a fair of great ability and integrity. When he speaks, which is not often, the house listens and in a judicial matter he is almost certain to carry the house He has the reputation of being able to command more votes by his own opinion than any other member of the house

Although he voted for impeachment today, reports from the committee room indicate that he did not take an active part in the proceedings and was disposed to favor postponing final action until next Friday.

If he advocates impeachment in a vigorous speech on the floor of the house, the resolution will almost certainly be adopted If, however, the judge does not speak, or indicate by his speech that there is reasonable ground for a difference of opinion the impeachment proceedings may fail. There will certainly be an interesting debate in the house.

CLEVELAND, Jan. 16 —(United Press)—**Judge Ricks was prostrated by the news Tuesday that his impeachment had been ordered. He was to have gone to Toledo this morning, to open court there, but at the last moment his physician refused to let him go. The judge has been under a great mental strain since the charges were preferred and his friends fear that he may break down before the matter is finally settled.**

SOCIETY FAVORITES KILLED.

The Sad Death of Broker Whitridge and Wife In Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 16.—The death of Broker Thomas Whitridge and wife, who were killed by falling from a fireman's ladder while escaping from the second story of a burning house while trying to escape, was one of the saddest fatalities that has occurred in Baltimore.

Mr. Whitridge was a son of Mr. John A. Whitridge, with whom he was connected in banking and brokerage. His wife was Miss Bessie Shoemaker, youngest daughter of Mrs. Samuel Shoemaker. Whitridge was a governor of the Bachelors' Monday Cotillion club. He and Mrs. Whitridge were leaders in Baltimore society. They were married only last April and were beginning life with every condition of happiness. Mr. and Mrs. Whitridge were awakened to find the house filled with smoke and escape by ordinary means was apparently cut off. They were too much excited to obey the injunctions of the firemen and the result was the death of both.

Indicted the Cashier.

OMAHA, Jan. 16.—As a sequel to the wrecking of the Capitol National bank at Lincoln, Neb., last year, through which over a million dollars was stolen and President Mosher sent to the penitentiary for five years, the federal grand jury returned an indictment against R. C. Outcault, a prominent Lincoln citizen, for aiding Mosher's wrecking plan. Outcault was cashier of the Capitol National bank.

Discharging Men at Homestead.

PITTSBURG, Jan. 16.—There is great excitement in the Homestead steel plant. Superintendent C. M. Schwab called about 20 of the most prominent workmen and asked why they attended the meeting to discuss organization, and then discharged them. The company had detectives at the meeting. The excitement is subdued, as there is fear as to who will be the next to walk the plank.

Farmers Want Better Representation.

CHICAGO, Jan. 16.—The executive committee of the National Farmers Alliance has held a long session Sherman House. Resolutions adopted declaring that as the farmers are the most numerous class in the country, and have suffered from legislation unfriendly to the agricultural interests, the farmers should elect their pro rata share of the legislators of the country.

Will Cause International Dispute.

TACOMA, Wash., Jan. 16.—The Alaskan News, published at Juneau City, makes the sensational prediction that Takon inlet and the head of Lynn canal will become famous the world over as affording grounds for fierce international dispute between Great Britain and the United States and a cause of arbitration by the European powers to determine which country shall hold possession of it.

Georgia's Gift to Nebraskans.

ATLANTA, Jan. 16.—Geogia's response to Nebraska's appeal for help was made Tuesday evening, when promptly at 8 o'clock a special train of 15 cars, loaded with food and clothing, left the Union depot for Lincoln.

McMillan and Burrows Elected.

LANSING, Mich., Jan. 16. — United States Senator McMillan has been re-elected by the legislature in joint session, receiving an unanimous vote. Julius C. Burrows received all the votes for short term senator except that of Donovan of Bay (Dem.).

HASTINGS SWORN IN.

Pennsylvania's New Governor Takes the Oath.

PATTISON RETURNS TO HIS HOME.

The New Governor Reviews the Inaugural Parade—Lieutenant Governor Lyon Is Also Inducted Into His New Office The Ceremonies Very Imposing.

HARRISBURG, Jan. 16. — Daniel H. Hastings is now governor of the great state of Pennsylvania. The inaugural ceremonies were very imposing.

Lieutenant Governor Lyon was sworn into office on the floor of the senate chamber before Governor Hastings took the oath of office out on the portico. Before the oath was administered to Lieutenant Governor Lyon the retiring

HASTINGS AND LYON.

lieutenant governor, Hon. Louis A. Watres, made a short address thanking the senate for its uniform kindness to him while he presided over its deliberations. Judge Simonton of the Dauphin county court then administered the oath to Lieutenant Governor Lyon.

The senate then retired to the portico of the capitol to attend the inauguration of Governor Hastings.

Governor Hastings and party were greeted with much enthusiasm when they took their places on the portico of the capitol. Governor Pattison stood by the side of his successor, flanked on the left by Chief Justice Sterrett. After a selection by the Third Brigade band, of Pottsville, Chief Clerk Smiley of the senate read the certificate of election. The oath of office was then administered to Governor Hastings by Chief Justice Sterrett, after which prayer was offered by Rev. W. H. Houck of Hazelton, formerly pastor of the Methodist church at Bellefonte, of which the executive is a member.

Governor Hastings then began the delivery of his inaugural address, which was listened to with much attention by the large assembly. Its delivery did not occupy more than 15 minutes, and at its close a salute was fired by Battery C, and then the benediction was pronounced by Rev. Mr. Houck. This concluded the ceremonies and the governor and party took carriages and rode at the head of the procession to the reviewing stand, where they reviewed the parade.

The parade moved from Third and Market streets at the close of the ceremonies at the capitol. The clubs and organizations began assembling at 10 o'clock in the streets assigned for their respective formations. A warning gun was fired on Capitol Hill at 1 o'clock and a starting gun 15 minutes later, when the parade moved in columns of eight. Several thousand men were in line, including members of the national guard Political clubs from all parts of the state and volunteer fire companies.

Governor Pattison, after participating in the inaugural proceedings at the capitol, left for Philadelphia. The train was ordered to stop at Overbrook, where the ex-governor's new country seat is located and where his wife is now ill.

Unless the ex-governor is called upon by the people of Philadelphia in the coming elections to act as mayor of the Quaker City, he will resume the practice of law in that city, or it is thought probable, accept the presidency of a bank or trust company. The ex-governor's staff formed a permanent organization, by the election of the governor as president. A social session will be held once a year in Philadelphia. After the governor is installed in his new home at Overbrook he will be presented with a pair of fine horses by his staff. The animals were bred by Colonel West of Montrose and valued at $1,500.

Didn't Consider a Plot to Rebel.

DES MOINES, Jan. 16.—J. R. Sovereign was seen in reference to the statement attributed to him by The Leader of Des Moines, to the effect that he and E. V. Debs had considered a rebellion against the government at the time of the big railroad strike in Chicago last summer. He denied that he had said that the scheme was considered. He said further that a plan was submitted to Debs himself, and the other strike leaders, the details of which had been partially worked out by two Chicago attorneys whose names he refused to reveal.

Fears That Nansen Is Lost.

LONDON, Jan. 16.—The Pall Mall Gazette says that grave fears for the safety of the Nansen Arctic expedition are general among Arctic voyagers of Great Britain and Scandinavia. Lieutenant Novgaard of the Dauphina expedition, which was wrecked in the Kara sea, has expressed the opinion to the Danish Geographical society that there is no question but the Fram has been crushed in the ice and that Dr Nansen and his party are retreating.

150 Thrown Out of Work.

CLEVELAND, Jan. 16.—On account of slack trade the American wiremills have closed down, throwing 150 men out of employment. They believe the suspension will be of only temporary duration.

Ratified Chandler's Nomination.

CONCORD, N. H., Jan. 16.—The legislature has formally ratified the Republican nomination of William E. Chandler for United States senator. The vote was: Chandler, 243; Blair, 1; Sinclair (Dem.), 77.

COIT GIVES BOND.

He Appears Before Judge Nash at Washington C. H.

WASHINGTON C. H., O., Jan. 16.—Colonel Coit came here, gave bond for his appearance in court to answer the charge of manslaughter and returned to Columbus. His bond was fixed $2,500 in each of the three counts of indictment, and was signed by Hon. Mills Gardener and W. E. Cook of this county and John G. Deshler, George W. Sinks and E. K. Stewart of Columbus, who came with him for that purpose.

He was also accompanied by four officers of his regiment, Captains Goldney and Moore, Surgeon Gunsaulus and Lieutenant Williams and by Attorneys George K. Nash and B. H. Booth. On motion of Judge Nash the court excused Coit of pleading to the indictments until his attorneys had an opportunity to examine them.

THE JOHNSONS RETIRE.

It May Cause a $20,000,000 Railway Combine In Cleveland.

CLEVELAND Jan. 16.—It is said that Congressman Tom L. Johnson and his brother Albert, will soon retire from the directory of the Cleveland Electric Street Railway company, which, with the Cleveland City Cable company, now controls every street car line in this city.

It is believed that the retirement of the Johnsons will be followed by a consolidation of the cable and electric companies. This would involve a deal of about $20,000,000 and result in a street car monopoly in this city. The stock of the electric company has risen rapidly within the past few days,

Pummeled by Steve Brodie.

LIMA, O., Jan. 16.—The newsboy on train No. 8 of the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago railway, due here at 9:45, sold a 10-cent book to a passenger for 25 cents. Steve Brodie, the bridge-jumper, was on the train and requested the boy to refunded the 15 cents due the person making the purchase. The newsboy got smart and refused to do it, whereupon Steve struck him and beat him up so badly that he had to be carried into the baggagecar. Brodie, with his company, was en route to Johnstown, Pa., from Chicago. Several passengers objected to Steve's method of causing a refunder but had not the temerity to interfere.

Hogan Defeats Slusher.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 16.—The 10-round boxing contest between "Kid" Hogan of Pittsburg and Charles Slusher of Louisville, for $250, occurred here before 700 people. Hogan had the best of Slusher throughout the ten rounds, the latter making but two leads. Hogan secured first blood in the ninth round, but was knocked down in the third round. Slusher was knocked down in the seventh. Time was called while they were sparring in the tenth round, the referee awarding the contest to Hogan.

A Railroad Ordered Sold.

TOLEDO, Jan. 16.—The United States district court has entered a decree ordering the sale of the Toledo, Ann Arbor and Northern Michigan railroad at public auction, at Manhattan junction, near this city, after the requisite four weeks advertisement. H. G. Blanchard of Detroit is appointed to carry out the decree. It is possible to redeem the road at any time prior to the sale, by the payment of costs, indebtedness, expenses of receivership, etc. The debt due, to meet which the sale is ordered, is about $800,000

Work and Food For Starving Miners.

GLOUSTER, O., Jan. 16.—Work has been resumed in six mines in the Sunday creek valley, and the miners who have been threatened with starvation are much encouraged. A carload of provisions has arrived from Cincinnati, and a commissary was immediately opened to distribute the food to the suffering poor. Word has been received from Cleveland and other cities that liberal quantities of provisions have been shipped here to relieve the prevailing distress.

Prominent Men to Speak.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 16.—The committee of arrangements for the National Conference of Manufacturers, which will meet here next Tuesday, announces that the following speakers have consented to make addresses: Governor McKinley, Ohio; Hon. Warner M. Miller, New York; Senator Morgan, Alabama; President M. E. Ingalls, Big Four; Mayor Caldwell, Cincinnati. One thousand delegates will be present.

A Steamboat Damaged.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 16.—The steamer Longfellow started for New Orleans with nine passengers and 300 tons of freight. Passing under the Chesapeake and Ohio river bridge she collided with a pier which demolished the port guards. Thinking the injury slight, she proceeded, but began taking water so rapidly that she put to shore 13 miles below, landed her passengers and discharged her freight.

Callaway Succeeds Caldwell.

CLEVELAND, Jan. 16.—A telegram regram received at the general offices of the Nickle Plate road, in this city, from New York, announces that at a meeting of the directors of that road Mr S. R. Callaway was elected president, vice D W. Caldwell, resigned.

Bad Outlook For Potters.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16.—The first session of the nineteenth annual convention of the United States Potters' association was held at the Arlington hotel, with about 50 members of the association present. President Burgess, in his annual address, spoke of the outlook for the manufacturing potters as the most discouraging in the history of industry.

Killed by a Schoolboy.

HINTON, W. Va. Jan. 16.—News has reached here of the killing of J. H. Hudson, one of the best known citizens of Monroe county, by Osborne Garten, a schoolboy, aged 16. They quarreled about Hudson's daughter, with whom young Garten was in love. Hudson attacked the boy and was stabbed.

FRANCE HAS NO RULER

President Casimir-Perier Quits His High Office.

CRITICISMS IRRITATED HIM.

The Fall of the Ministry and Kindred Matters Made His Position Unpleasant. His Mother, Cabinet Officers and Friends Begged Him Not to Resign.

PARIS, Jan. 16.—Casimir-Perier, president of the French republic, has resigned office.

There was no suspicion here that the president contemplated resigning and when the news spread to the clubs, cafes and boulevards there was the greatest excitement manifested.

M. Jean Paul Pierre Casimir-Perier was elected president of the French republic at Versailles on June 27, in succession to President Carnot, who was stabbed to death on Sunday evening,

JEAN CASIMIR-PERIER.

June 24, in the streets of Lyons, by Cesario Santo, an anarchist, who was afterward executed.

As president, M. Casimir-Perier carried out the line of policy which had marked his previous career in public. He stood for the republic against socialists and anarchists.

On Nov. 4 M. Gerault-Richard was sentenced to serve a term of one year's imprisonment and to pay a fine of 4,000 francs for publishing an article in Le Chomard strongly reflecting upon President Casimir-Perier.

On Dec. 23, when a bye-election was held to fill a vacancy in the First constituency of Thirteenth district of Paris, M. Gerault-Richard was put forward as a candidate and after a reballot was elected.

Shortly afterwards, on Jan. 10, there was a discussion of a heated nature in the chamber of deputies on the question of releasing M. Gerault-Richard from prison in view of his having been elected a member of the chamber of deputies and Premier Dupuy declared that his ministry would resign if his release was voted by the chamber. The premier's threat had the desired effect and the proposal was rejected. But the debate on the motion is said to have affected President Casimir-Perier strongly and he fretted under the criticisms which were showered upon him.

There was another matter which served to irritate President Casimir-Perier considerably, and that was the election, on Dec. 18, of M. Henri Brisson to the presidency of the chamber of deputies in succession to the late M. Burdeau. M. Brisson, it will be remembered, polled the highest number of votes, after M. Casimir-Perier, in the election for a chief magistrate of France, and he was known to be strongly opposed to retaining M. Gerault-Richard in prison and in favor of amnesty for all political crimes. Consequently his re-election, on Jan. 8, to the presidency of the chamber of deputies was looked upon in many quarters as being a decided rebuff to President Casimir-Perier, and it was intimated that the fall of the cabinet would follow, and there were persons who even hinted that the resignation of President Casimir-Perier and the election, possibly, of M. Brisson to the presidency might be the eventual outcome of the government's fight to keep M. Gerault-Richard in prison for criticising the president of the republic in the public press.

In his inaugural address in the chamber of deputies on Dec. 20, M. Brisson made an excellent speech, and one which was well received by the occupants of the Republican benches. After thanking the chamber for the honor upon him and eulogising his predecessor, M. Brisson dwelt at length upon the fact that the progress made by the republic was due, in a great measure, if not entirely, to liberty of discussion. This was the keynote to his policy, and, it will be seen, it was directly in opposition not only to the view of the government but to the policy of President Casimir-Perier himself.

An official note has been issued announcing the resignation of President Casimir-Perier and forecasting the ideas he intends to develop in his farewell address to the chamber of deputies. The note says that in the eyes of the president the vote which overthrew the cabinet was only a secondary incident of the struggle which is proceeding against the parliamentary regime and public liberties M Casimir-Perier had hoped that the president of the republic, who is deprived of the means of action, would have been exempted from party attacks and the political confidence of the Republicans would have accorded him power and authority. He had also hoped that those who, despite himself, had placed him in a position where he was unable to defend himself would have undertaken the defense of the first magistrate.

All the members of the cabinet from Prime Minister Dupuy down and M. Challemel-Lacour and M. Spuller exhausted every argument to induce M. Casimir-Perier not to resign. Their efforts were without success. As M. Dupuy and Spuller were leaving the palace of the Elysee together they met in the corridor the president's mother, who is 80 years old. They begged her to entreat her son to remain in office and she promised that she would do her utmost. It is stated that the interview between mother and son was very affecting. Nevertheless, M. Casimir-Perier sent a letter to M. Dupuy informing him that his decision was irrevocable.

STREET RAILWAY STRIKE.

Incipient Rioting Occurring In Brooklyn Between Police and Strikers.

BROOKLYN, Jan. 16.—The second day of the big trolley strike was not characterized by much excitement. There were many little clashes between the police and the strikers but nothing of a serious nature in the way of a riot occurred. Up to noon today everything was comparatively quiet. After that hour, however, the strikers let themselves out a trifle and the police had some difficulty in keeping the great crowds under restraint. The necessity of patrolling so extensive a territory has become a matter of concern to the police officials and it is thought now that outside aid may have to be called upon before the strike is ended.

The chief trouble has occurred at the Atlantic Avenue companies' barns at Twenty-fourth street and Fifth avenue. Five or six thousand strikers and sympathizers had gathered at this point, and although the car was surrounded by a police guard it was found impossible to proceed until the mounted squad was ordered out. Other small riots afterward occurred.

Will First Investigate Frauds.

NASHVILLE, Jan. 16.—The house of representatives, by a vote of 58 to 41, adopted the Democratic resolution providing for the postponement of the counting and publishing of the vote for governor until an investigation can be made of charges of fraud in the election. The resolution was adopted by the senate several days ago.

Sage Suit on Trial Again.

NEW YORK, Jan. 16.—The work of securing a jury to try for the third time the case of William L. Laidlaw against Russell Sage for $50,000 damages, resulting from the Norcross bomb explosion, has been completed before Judge Patterson of the supreme court. Ex-Judge Noah Davis opened the case for the plaintiff.

Superintendent Byrnes Retained.

NEW YORK, Jan. 16.—Mayor Strong has asked Superintendent Byrnes to remain at the head of the police department of this city. The mayor has sent a letter to the superintendent, referring to his long and honorable service, and the probability of legislation at Albany which will necessitate changes in the department.

Theater Fire In Milwaukee.

MILWAUKEE, Jan. 16.—Fire broke out in the interior of the stage of the Stedt theater while preparations were being made for the charity ball and spread so rapidly that all the decorations were destroyed and the theater gutted. The Deuster club rooms, in the same building, were destroyed. The total loss is estimated at $55,000; partly insured.

Has Returned True Bills.

DENVER, Jan. 16.—The United States grand jury has returned true bills against Hamilton Armstrong and chief of police, Kate Dryer, matron of the city jail, and Denks Mullens, president of the fire and police board, on a charge of embezzling and opening letters addressed to Sadie W. Likens, while she was employed as police matron

Rolling Mills to Resume.

PHILLIPSBURG, N. J., Jan. 16.—It was announced that the Delaware rolling mills, which have been idle since last March, will resume operations next Monday, as will also the American sheetiron mill, which shut down four weeks ago. The two plants employ about 250 men.

Fair's Will to Be Contested.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 16.—It is common report that the great estate of $20,000,000 left by the late James G. Fair will be fought for in the courts. Charles L Fair will lead the contest for the benefit of the other heirs.

Mantle and Carter Will Be Elected.

HELENA, Mont., Jan. 16.—The Republican senatorial caucus nominees, Lee Mantle for the short term and Thomas H. Carter for the long term, received the solid Republican vote in both houses and their election will be ratified in joint assembly.

Wolcott Pretty Sure of It.

DENVER, Jan. 16.—Both branches will meet in joint session today, and the indications point to the re-election of Wolcott for United States senator on the first ballot.

Two Women Drowned.

HARDIN, Ills., Jan. 16.—While crossing the Mississippi river on the ice at the Calhoun clubhouse, Miss Ida Trembling and Miss Mollie Rodgers broke through the ice and were drowned.

Lord Brassey Becomes Governor.

LONDON, Jan. 16.—Lord Brassey has accepted the governorship of Victoria, Australia, in succession to the Earl of Hopetoun

Thurston Elected Senator.

LINCOLN, Neb., Jan. 16.—John M. Thurston has been elected United States senator

The Weather.

Rain; warmer; southerly shifting to easterly winds.

PITH OF THE NEWS.

The Duke of Argyll fainted at a public meeting in Glasgow.

Port Deposit, Md., is in danger of being flooded from an ice gorge.

Atlanta has a Lexow investigation.

Thomas J. Beckwith killed his wife and suicided at Elkhart, Ind.

A suit instituted in 1890 was decided in the Chicago courts, invalidating a Thomson-Houston dynamite patent.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

Chickamauga.

BY CAPT. F. A. MITCHEL, U. S. A.

AUTHOR OF "CHATTANOOGA," ETC.

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CHAPTER I.

OPENING OF A CAMPAIGN.

The Army of the Cumberland is awakening. For months its 30 miles of torpid length have been marked by clusters of white tents like the rings of a gigantic anaconda. But now there is an arousing from its long period of lethargy. The tents are being struck, the men are stuffing knapsacks, rolling blankets or swallowing from tin cups a last draft of invigorating coffee. Wagons are being loaded with all kinds of camp equipage — tents, camp cots, cooking utensils, the pine tables and army desks of the staff departments. Here orderlies are holding horses, waiting their riders, and there men are strapping blankets or ponchos behind saddles or cramming bacon and "hard tack" into haversacks, while strikers empty the contents of the demijohn into canteens. Each regiment as soon as formed moves out into the road, the whole taking up the line of march by brigades and divisions.

It is the right or head of the monster that awakens first. The main body of this wing moves diagonally toward the front and left, while cavalry pushes directly south to conceal the movement and produce a false impression on the enemy. All day the infantry and artillery work their way over dirt roads, the men marching at will, smoking, chatting, laughing, the Irish regiments cracking jokes, the Germans singing, all with that esprit which pervades an army just starting after a long period of idleness on a new campaign. A lashing of artillery horses, a cursing of mules, words of command, bugle calls, picket firing, the occasional boom of a gun, mingle confusedly and in a country used only to the peaceful lowing of cattle or the song of birds. Throughout its whole length the Army of the Cumberland is in motion, advancing on that campaign which is to maneuver the Confederates out of Tennessee and lead up to the battle of Chickamauga.

On a road running parallel with the Cumberland mountains, which flank the Union army on its left, a strange looking vehicle is going at a breakneck pace toward the south. The horse is a rawboned animal with long legs and neck, while the vehicle—a buggy—is so bespattered with mud that what paint remains on it is invisible. The bottom is partly gone; the dashboard would let through a cannon ball without being injured; the springs are badly bent; the top, which is let down—there are no props to hold it up—is shriveled and torn, its tatters flying behind in the wind. A woman in a striped calico dress, a sunbonnet of the same material, a pair of colored spectacles on her nose, holds the reins and urges forward the horse. Yet strange looking as is the conveyance and its occupant, for that time and region there is nothing unusual in the appearance of either. The country people inhabiting that portion of Tennessee are not cultured, and uncouthness is rather the rule than the exception.

Coming to a place where she can get a full view for some distance ahead, the woman glances over the intervening space between her and the next rise in the undulating ground. Seeing nothing to deter, she drives her horse on as rapidly as she can force him to go. Her buggy careens till it is in danger of going over; she is bounced from her seat with a prospect of being sent over the dashboard; the mud flies, the horse wheezes, the buggy groans, but there is no slackening of pace.

"Go on, Bobby, go on!"

Turning a curve in the road partly hidden by trees, she sees a cavalry camp ahead. In the road an officer stands talking to a man in a farm wagon, beside whom, on a board seat, its two ends resting on the wagon's sides, sits a boy of 14, while on a back seat, evidently borrowed from a more pretentious vehicle, is a young girl, perhaps three or four years the boy's senior.

The woman of the striped dress drove up to the group, and drawing rein listened to what they were saying.

"Can," said the farmer—all officers in the Union army were called by the people of the country either cap or general or mister—"cap, I want ter go through the lines powerful bad."

"Well, Oi'm thinkin, me good man," replied the officer, with the brogue of an Irishman, "that's exactly what old Rosy wants to do unless he prefers to get behind 'em and bag 'em from the rear."

"Oh, I don't mean fightin! I wants ter go hum peaceful."

"Can't pass ye, me good man. Oi've orders not to pass any one south while the army is movin. There's no need to be tellin ye that all day. Once ought to be sufficient."

"What's that?" cried a shrill voice from the buggy. "You don't mean fo' ter tell me I can't go hum?"

"Oi fear, me dear leddy, that ye can't, if ye live beyond our lines."

"H'm! And so you uns hev kem down hyar ter make war on women."

"Well, now, that depends on the kind of war. We've come down yi et armis, as my old preceptor at the university used to say—God bless 'im! Like enough the yi as for the men and the armis for the women."

"I don't keer," replied the woman "You uns hain't got no business fo' ter come down hyar nohow. You're a mis'able set o' black abolishioners. I'm a gal 'thout nothin ter fight with, and you uns'—

"Beauty and the beast," interrupted the officer, bowing.

"Now, see hyar, Mr. Yank, I got ter go hum. Pop he's away, and mother she's sick in bed."

The officer scratched his head and thought.

"Well, me friends," he said presently, "Oi'm thinkin Oi'll refer the case of all of yez to brigade headquarters. Would ye mound sittin where ye are till I get an answer?"

"Reckon not," from the farmer.

"Hurry up," said the woman in the buggy. "Mother's wantin fo' me."

The officer stepped into his tent near by and came out with a pencil and the back of an old letter. With these he proceeded to take down the information required. Approaching the buggy, he said:

"Will ye plaze favor me with your patronymic"—he paused while he looked to see if she were young or old—"miss?"

"My what?"

"Your patronymic."

"Oh, talk Tennessee!"

"Well, then, your cognomen."

"See hyar, Mr. Officer, ef you want ter git anything outen me, you want to talk squar'."

"Please tell me your name."

"Betsy Baggs. And yours?"

"Major Burke, at your service. Are ye Union or"—

"Rebel!"

"Where do ye want to go?"

"Hum."

"And that is at"—

"Dunlap."

"Why are ye here?"

"I been ter MacMinnville ter see mother's old doctor."

"There's a shorter road from MacMinnville than this. Why didn't ye take it?"

The girl showed a slight confusion.

"Oh, I got a friend at Franklin college. She uns and I uns allus ben powerful thick."

After getting the data as to all the party the major called a mounted man and directed him to take it to headquarters and ask for instructions.

"Do ye know who to take it to?" he asked of the man as he was about to ride away.

"It's to the gineral I'm takin it."

"The gineral? Man, would you get me court martialed for disregard of the regulations? Take it to the chafe of staff, ye lunkhead, and from him ye'll get the answer. It's not the loikes of you can approach the gineral. Moind now, and don't spind the time talkin with the guard."

While the messenger was away the party listened to the voluble tongue of the young Confederate sympathizer in the buggy. She entered into the causes of the war, depicted the benefits of negro slavery, especially on the slave, spoke admiringly of all Confederate soldiers and ransacked the dictionary to find words to express her loathing of Yankees.

"Come, now, Miss Baggs," said the major good naturedly. "There's a young fellow in me regiment who'll suit ye exactly. He is an Oirishman from the crown of his head to the sole of his fut. He only came over a few years ago. He is as smart as a whip. There was but one gurrel in County Cavan who could outtalk 'im. That's the reason he left Oireland."

"When I want a man, I reckon I can find one right hyar outen the yarth o' Tennessee 'thout goin to Oireland ter find one. Is he redheaded?"

"Red as the linin of an artillery officer's cap."

"What kind o' eyes?"

"Blue as a robin's egg."

"Waal, trot him out. I'll take a look at him."

"Oi'll call him meself," and the major went into one of the tents. There he found Corporal Ratigan, the man he sought.

"Corporal Rats," he said—every one called the corporal Rats—"there's a gurrel out there that wants to go through the lines. Oi've sent to brigade headquarters to find out if they'll give her a pass. I want ye to make her acquaintance."

"At your service, major," said the corporal, saluting. And the two walked out to where the travelers were waiting.

"Miss Baggs," said the major, "allow me to presint Corporal Ratigan, commonly called Rats by his comrades, one of the most gallant men in the regiment."

Corporal Ratigan bowed and uncovered a head of hair fully up to the major's description of it. It surmounted one of the most honest of countenances. There was an air of gentility about the man despite his private's uniform, and the smile with which he greeted the young woman could not have been more bewitching had he saluted a marchioness. Admiration for the strapping Irish Yankee soldier stood big in Miss Baggs' eyes.

"How de?" she said, with something that was intended for a bow. "Yer a purty likely lookin feller of you air playin Yank. You'd better 'a' staid in Oireland than come down hyar ter make war on women."

"And have Oi overpainted the beautiful hut of his hair?" asked the major, laughing. "It'd make good winter hair; needn't hev no fire in the house."

Horses' hoofs were heard down the road, and in a few minutes the messenger who had been sent to headquarters rode up.

"Where's the answer?" asked the major.

"Divil an answer did Oi get, major," said the man, saluting awkwardly.

"And what d'ye mean by that?"

"Well, Oi kem up to headquarthers, and the gineral was gettin off of his harse to go in his tint. 'Have ye anythin for me, me man?' he asked. 'Niver a worrud, gineral,' Oi answered, salutin respectful. 'What's the paper ye have in your belt?' 'It's for the chafe of staff. 'Well, give it to me.' 'Divil a bit, gineral; it's not for the loikes of me to be givin yez a paper. Oi'm instructed to give it to the chafe of staff.' 'Give me the paper, ye cussed Oirishman,' he said, 'or Oi'll sind ye to the guard tint.' 'Niver will Oi be guilty of breakin the regulations or the articles of war, gineral.' 'Corporal of the guard!' yelled the gineral.

"The corporal kem and saluted the gineral, him red as Corporal Ratigan's head. 'Take that paper from that man!' he roared. Well, bein surrounded by the guard who were at the corporal's call, Oi surrendered."

"And thin?" gasped the major, glaring at the stupid messenger.

"And thin the gineral said, 'Go to yer camp and tell Major Burke to put ye in the guard tint for 24 hours. And whin he sinds another orderly to me not to sind a recruit, or Oi'll put him in arrest.'"

"By the howly ——! Ye infernal, raw ——! Did ye get no answer?"

"Oi'll sind an answer by a soldier who has been properly retained,' said the gineral. Didn't ye tell me right, major?"

"Corporal of the guard!" cried the major by way of reply.

"Take that man," he said when the corporal came, "to the guard tent."

As the messenger was marched away, protesting against the injustice of his treatment for obeying orders, a staff officer rode up. Taking the major apart, he instructed him to let the applicants go through, provided they would take an oath not to give any information concerning the Union troops to the enemy. With the passes he brought a suggestion from the general to send some person with one or the other of the two parties under pretense of an escort, but really with a view to discovering the proximity of the enemy. Now that the main army was moving, it might be well to discover if the cavalry on its flank had fallen back. The ground was unfavorable for a reconnoissance; hence the suggestion to get information by strategem.

The major hunted the camp for a Bible on which to administer the oath and called on Corporal Ratigan to help him. He explained the general's request and told Ratigan that he wanted him to go with Miss Baggs. Having given the corporal a full understanding of what was required of him, he went back to the party with a Bible, followed by Ratigan.

The farmer and his family were first sworn, and then the major offered to swear Miss Baggs.

"I hain't goin ter do no swearin," she said defiantly.

"Oi'm glad to hear that," remarked Corporal Ratigan.

"What fo', fire top?" she asked, surprised.

"Oi'd be breakin me heart at partin with ye."

"You hain't got no heart nohow, or you wouldn't be in the Yankee army."

"Don't ye believe it," exclaimed the major; "his heart's as warrun as the color of his hair. Come, young leddy, take the oath. Oi'd be sorry to be partin ye from yer mother and she sufferin."

"I won't."

"Won't ye take it for moi sake?" queried Ratigan, with a mock appeal.

"You'll hev ter git some un ugher'n you uns ter move me. I hanker after ugly men, but you uns ain't quite ugly enough fo' me."

"Now ye're talkin with a seductive tongue," quoth Ratigan. "If the major will permit, Oi've a mind to see ye through the lines meself without the oath."

The corporal looked slyly at the major, and the major returned the corporal's sly glance.

"Very well," said Burke. "Ye go with her, and moind that she isn't keepin her ois open to see things for Gineral Bragg's benefit. Miss Baggs, if ye'll just keep lookin roit into the corporal's blue arbs, ye'll get through all right, and if ye're tempted to look aside just fix 'em on his head, and ye'll be blinded."

The corporal went for his horse, buckled on his revolver, and coming back started out to play diplomat—in other words, to acquire knowledge by strategy.

CHAPTER II.

A WAR OF WITS.

Corporal Ratigan rode gallantly beside Miss Baggs, the two keeping up a constant picket firing, which occasionally warmed to the dignity of a skirmish. Miss Baggs was in an excellent humor and the corporal quite delighted at the role he was playing. He pretended to watch her carefully whenever anything belonging to the army was passed on the road, while he was secretly forming his plans for getting far enough on the way to determine the proximity of the enemy. He felt no suspicion as to Miss Baggs carrying information. Being on the flank of the army, she would not be likely to have much information to carry. The country people were constantly passing between the lines, and considering their harrowing excuses no one except with a heart of stone could well prevent them.

"What's in the box ye have with ye?" asked Ratigan, looking at a square little box on the seat beside her. It had been covered with a shawl, which had fallen from over it, exposing it to view.

"Thet? Thet's a philosophy machine. You see, my friend, Sal Glassick, she knows a heap o' things She's tryin ter beat some on 'em inter my poro noddle. Reckon she won't hev no easy time."

"What branch does she teach ye with that?"

"Waal, you see, mother, she's sufferin with palsy, and this hyar box is a—waal, Sal, she calls it a gal—gal"—

"Galvanic battery?"

"Thet's it You hit it right thar. A galvanic battery. We uns 're goin ter try 't on mother. Lord a-massy, what's thet?"

She directed his attention from the box to a cloud of smoke hanging over the gaps in the hills far to the west. They were crossing a mountain spur and could see it quite plainly.

"There's foightin goin on there," remarked the corporal.

"And you uns air gittin licked," observed the rebellious Miss Baggs.

"How d've know that?" asked Ratigan, surprised that she should know anything about it.

"SEE HYAR, MR. OFFICER."

"Oh, I no!

"It's a quare thing—[illegible] gurrels"

"Waal, you see, women can't [illegible] the big heads men hev. They can't reason things out. They hev to jump at 'em mebbe, like ants. Ants is powerful small, but they're most times right when they reckon."

Ratigan made no reply. He was thinking that Miss Baggs did not appear to be so plain a personage as he at first thought her. He looked at her hands, incased in coarse gloves, and noticed that they were small for "poor white trash."

Her attire was very cheap, and her cowhide shoes did not betoken refinement, but somehow he began to gather a notion that Miss Baggs was not so dreadfully common as she appeared. The corporal came of an excellent family in his native land, and under ordinary circumstances could detect refinement. He looked for Miss Baggs to use some expression beyond the ken of a "poor white" girl, but she did not. So he dismissed the matter from his mind and began to wonder what excuse he could make to go on with her under flag of truce when she should pass the Union pickets.

"We uns air goin slow enough ter worrit a snail," remarked Miss Baggs.

"And why should we be goin faster?"

"Whar'd you steal thet critter?" she asked, instead of replying, looking sidewise at the corporal's mount. "It's likely nuff fo' Tennessee blood."

"Oh! That's United States. Don't ye see the 'U. S.' branded on him?"

"Can he trot?"

"He can beat anything in the brigade."

"D'you think he can trot with this hyar critter o' mine."

Ratigan looked at her rawboned brute and burst into a laugh.

"Waal, now, you needn't take on so. Reckon I c'd give you a brush ef you was minded."

"All right, me dear. Here's a straight bit of road."

"Fo' what stakes?"

"A $5 greenback."

"Agin Confederate money?"

"With pleasure."

The corporal drew forth a crisp $5 bill. And Miss Baggs put the thumb and finger of one hand in the palm of the other under her glove and drew out a Confederate shinplaster.

"Who holds the stakes?" asked the corporal gleefully.

"You uns."

"Divil a bit. The lady shall hold 'em."

She took the bill he handed her and gave the lines a jerk with a "Git along thar! Remember, it's a trottin race."

Ratigan was at a disadvantage from the first. He did not dare to use his spurs lest his horse should break from a trot. Miss Baggs' animal began to reach his lank legs out, triangulating in a lumbering fashion that put him over the ground at no inconsiderable speed. The corporal did his best and kept pace pretty well.

"Reckon my Bob Lee kin knock the stuffin outen your critter, Mr. Sojer. Git up, Bob."

With that Bob increased the length of his triangulations, increasing their frequency at the same time. The result was that he carried the old buggy with Betsy Baggs in it right away from the corporal. Indeed Ratigan fell behind steadily. If he should break from a trot, he would lose the race; if he should keep up his trot, he would lose Miss Baggs.

Suddenly an officer appeared on the road, and regarding him sternly ordered him to halt.

"Oi'm followin the young lady, sir. Oi'm on official business for the gineral, commandin the ——th cavalry brigade."

"Well, my man, you're a well disciplined orderly. You keep the regulation 40 paces to the rear. Give your horse the spur and catch up."

Ratigan, who could not well explain to an officer that he was running a race, and fearing to lose his charge, gave his horse the spur and dashed after her at a gallop. He reached her in a "blown" condition.

"Oi've lost," he cried out of breath.

"Reckon you have," was Miss Baggs' sole reply.

"The money's yours."

"Reckon it air," repeated Miss Baggs.

"Yer always reckonin. Mebbe ye reckoned about the end of the race loike the ant ye were talkin about."

At that moment they spied the outpost ahead.

"Waal, hyar we air," said Miss Baggs. "Don't want ter part from you uns, Mr. Sojer. I'm powerful bad struck hyar." And she put her hand on her heart.

"Like enough Oi can find some reason to go with ye a bit. Oi'm all broken up meself, sure enough."

"I hopes you kin."

"Lieutenant," said the corporal, saluting an officer who came out from the picket post. "Major Burke ordered me to see this young lady out of the lines. She has a pass to Dunlap."

The lieutenant read the pass and told Miss Baggs she might go through.

Ratigan was racking his brains to know what to do. He had been instructed to go through with Miss Baggs under some pretense, but his ingenuity when put to the test failed him. Miss Baggs came to his relief.

"Mr. Corporal," she said, "I don't hanker ter part 'ith thet bloomin head o' ha'r o' yourn. Would you mind seein a pore lone woman ter the Confederate lines?"

The corporal whispered a few words in the lieutenant's ear. The result was that in five minutes four cavalry privates were placed under the corporal's orders, who held in his hand a pole cut from a tree at the side of the road, to which he had attached a white cotton handkerchief.

Then the old buggy, which rattled at every turn of the wheel and threatened to collapse at every mudhole, proceeded down the road. Corporal Ratigan cantered alongside, while the four privates followed directly in rear.

But a few miles had been traversed when a horseman—he proved to be the enemy's vedette—was seen standing in the road ahead. As the party approached they saw a dozen more advancing to his support. But the Confederates evidently saw the white flag, for no other demonstration was made than the riding forward of an officer with half a dozen men to meet those who were advancing.

"What do you want?" asked the officer gruffly.

"Flag to see the lady to your lines."

"Under a commissioned officer?"

"Only meself, a corporal," said Ratigan.

"Well, you can turn about pretty quick and get back to where you came from. The next such flag sent out will be taken in and won't get out again."

"Captain, don't you know me?" said Miss Baggs, smiling at the officer.

"Well, upon my word. You don't mean"—

Miss Baggs put her finger on her lip.

"These men came at my request," she continued, "so I hope you will not find any fault."

The officer raised his hat, but said nothing.

"Good morning, corporal," she said. "I'm much obliged for your trouble."

"You're quite welcome, miss."

Both parties moved slowly away simultaneously. They had scarcely started before the corporal heard his name spoken in a woman's voice, but one with which he was not familiar.

"Rats!"

He turned and saw what must be Miss Baggs, for her dress was the same, though her head and neck were changed, standing in the buggy, her back to the horse, her face directly toward him. Her glasses were gone, her sunbonnet hung in one hand, while she held reins in the other. Never had the corporal beheld so great a change in so brief a space of time. The jolting had disarranged a mass of dark hair which had partly fallen over her shoulders. Her eyes were black and lustrous, her complexion an olive relieved by a ruddiness on the cheek. Her superb head was set on her neck as if it had been placed there by an artist. The face was lighted by a smile of triumph—a smile so bewitching that it haunted the corporal to his dying day.

Ratigan had not recovered from his surprise before she spoke to him in a rich contralto voice, as little like that he had heard from her as a fife is like the mellow tones of an organ.

"Corporal, please present my compliments to Major Burke and thank him for me for his kindness, and tell him that when he sends another woman through the lines under pretense of keeping her eyes shut, when he has an especial purpose of his own in view, not to send an 'Oirishman' for an escort." The smile on her lips broadened and showed a set of white teeth. "The 'Oirish' race as diplomats are not usually successful. Au revoir, corporal."

There was a grin on the faces of the Confederate lookers on and astonishment on the honest countenance of Corporal Ratigan.

"And, Rats," she continued, evidently enjoying bringing out the word with her rich voice, as one loves to roll old wine on the tongue, "when a woman desires to race, it is not always for the money up." She tossed the bill she had won toward him.

"And, Rats, don't race again with any one with a rawboned animal with long legs. Bobby Lee is from the blue grass regions of Kentucky. There's something wrong about his breathing apparatus, but even with that disadvantage he can trot a mile over a good road in 2:50."

Had Miss Baggs appeared less bewitching as she stood there under the protection of half a dozen Confederate troopers, Ratigan would have turned away impatiently. As it was, she seemed to hold him by a spell.

"One thing more, my bonny cardinal flower. Tell the major that I like 'the young man from County Cavan' he has recommended to me very much." Her eyes fairly danced. "When the war is over, I hope you will look me up. Inquire for Betsy Baggs at the St. Cloud hotel, Nashville."

With this she threw him a kiss from the tips of her fingers, which, now that her glove was removed, he noticed were white and round. There was really something sympathetic in the last glance she gave him. In it was a regret that it had been necessary for her to deceive so honest and manly a fellow. It was the final dart that pierced the Irishman's heart and completed his enthrallment.

Leaving the corporal and his men gaping in the road, the party moved away. The last thing Ratigan heard was a hoarse laugh from one of the Confederates, which was rebuked by Miss Baggs and reprimanded by the officer.

The corporal led his party northward in no good humor. At the picket post he left the men he had taken with him and rode on alone meditatively. In passing a part of the road where there was no one to hear he reined in his horse and exclaimed aloud:

"D—n it! I believe the witch is carrying important information."

The thought filled him with horror. Who was she? What was she? What was the box she called a galvanic battery? For more than an hour he had attended a rude country girl, who, when under the protection of Confederate officers, bloomed into a handsome woman. He was as much chagrined at his own stupidity as he was bewildered by the cunning of Miss Baggs.

Entering the camp, he slunk away to his tent and did not report the outcome of his mission to Major Burke till just before "taps." Then he only said, "Their pickets are three miles down the road beyond ours."

"Are ye shure?"

"Oi am. Oi left the young lady—Oi mean the counthry gurrel—among 'em. And the vixen blew me a kiss at partin."

"Ah, Rats, ye're a sly dog. Oi'm shure ye did your work well."

"Major," replied the corporal, "don't ye believe it. All the divils in hell if they be men are no match for a woman."

"And if they be women, Rats?"

"Then God save 'em both."

CHAPTER III.

A DEVOTED CONFEDERATE.

On the morning of the general advance of the Army of the Cumberland a drizzling rain set in which lasted at intervals during the whole campaign. Day after day the men tramped through the mire, often to lie down at night with no means of lifting themselves out of pools except by cutting the wet branches from the trees, and on these making a bed in drenched clothes. The artillery soon cut up the roads so that the guns sank to the hubs of the wheels. The right continued to march toward the left and in the direction of the base of the Cumberland plateau, where Miss Betsy Baggs and the others were passing between the lines. The Unionists were moving upon gaps in the foothills held by the Confederates, and necessary to the latter to prevent their enemies getting on their right, and thus compelling them to leave their fortifications at Tullahoma and fight on open ground.

It was the day that the Union men attacked these gaps that Miss Baggs passed under Confederate protection, and the farmer and the two young people with him were also pursuing their route south. Fortunately for him, the farmer, being on the flank of the two armies, was not forced to pass over roads cut up by either. After Major Burke had administered the oath not to divulge anything they had seen concerning the Union forces to the farmer and the young girl in the wagon with him (he considered the boy too young to treat in the same way), the party were suffered to depart and proceeded down the road.

"Jake," said the farmer, slapping the horses' backs with the reins, "what hev you l'arned at skule?"

"L'arned how ter play 'hop scotch' and 'shinny.'"

"I don't mean thet kind. I mean real l'arnin."

"Jakey was at a great disadvantage, pa," remarked the girl on the rear seat, "because he was obliged to go in classes with little bits of boys. You remember he didn't know his letters when he went to school."

"No more did you," said the father.

"Oh, yes, I did. I began to study them a month before I went away, and I taught Jakey, so that he knew something about them, too, when he got there."

"Air they doin much talkin 'bout the war up no'th?"

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

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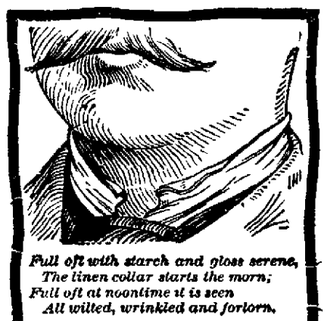

Full oft with starch and gloss serene,
The linen collar starts the morn;
Full oft at noontime it is seen
All wilted, wrinkled and forlorn.

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DIXIE IN NEW YORK.

SOUTHERNERS WHO HAVE WON FAME AND FORTUNE IN GOTHAM.

Notable Examples of Success In Medicine, Law and Finance—From Poverty to Affluence—The Southern Society and Some of Its Members.

[Special Correspondence.]

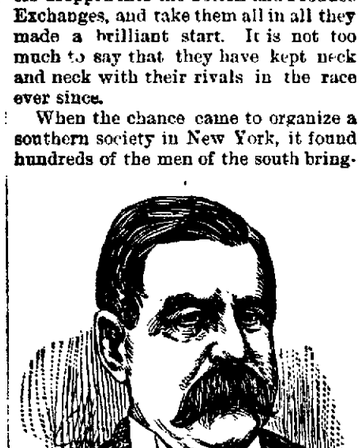
NEW YORK, Jan. 10.—Contrasting themselves with the "immigrants" from other sections of the country, southerners in New York have no reason to be ashamed of their achievements during the quarter of a century that has elapsed since they established a permanent residence on metropolitan soil.

They began their new lives under the most adverse conditions. When the war ended, the majority of them were stranded high and dry without plan, purse or purpose. Nearly all had been in the heat of the struggle, and their sole capital consisted of the scars they had received in battle and their faded suits of gray. Nearly all of them had been brought up among luxurious environments and had enjoyed their share of inherited family incomes, yet they knew little or nothing of business affairs. The time had come when it was necessary to buckle down to work. What kind of work? was the question.

The Southern Society.

As soon as they could earn enough money to pay the fare northward thousands turned their faces to New York. True, many were compelled to wear their old clothes turned inside out, and they presented anything but the natty appearance of today, but they were not disappointed in the welcome they received. They found positions as clerks; they began study in medical and law classes. A few better favored than others dropped into the Cotton and Produce Exchanges, and take them all in all they made a brilliant start. It is not too much to say that they have kept neck and neck with their rivals in the race ever since.

When the chance came to organize a southern society in New York, it found hundreds of the men of the south bring-



ADDISON CAMMACK.

ing into the meeting place many old family habits and traditions. The old fashioned sideboard was there. Thanks to Captain Hugh Garden of South Carolina, the old library was also there, embodying a wealth of southern memories, and when a reception day or an anniversary called out the members you might be sure of meeting a lot of representative men, with their wives and daughters, who either had achieved or were achieving successes in metropolitan life. A little later the veterans of the Confederate army residing in New York met together as a charitable association. This organization also quickly attracted most of those who were proud to be named in their company, and today you find on its rolls the names of many of the best known old southern men in New York.

Distinguished In Medicine.

It is in professional and business life that are to be found the most remarkable illustrations of the southerner's success in his new home. In medicine he has climbed the ladder to the very top. One of the most distinguished surgeons and gynecologists in the country was Dr. J. Marion Sims. Another who rose to distinguished honor was the late Professor John Darby, a son-in-law of Colonel John Preston of South Carolina. Dr. John Wyeth of Alabama is a worldwide authority in questions of surgery and one of the most skillful of operators. Dr. William M. Polk is the son of Bishop Leonidas Polk, a lieutenant general in the Confederate army. His income is probably beyond the most ambitious dreams of his boyhood days.

In the same distinguished category may be mentioned the names of Dr. John T. Metcalf of Louisiana; Dr. J. Harvie Dew of Virginia, who is not only a big and handsome man, but has a lucrative practice in the select circles of the metropolis; Dr. George Tucker Harrison of Virginia, an old army surgeon whose stories in the vernacular carry one back to "de ole plantation;" Dr. Gill Wylie of South Carolina, whose great-grandfather was one of Marion's men in the revolution, came to New York at 20, graduated at Bellevue in 1871, and is practically the father of the Training School For Nurses. Dr. George Winkler, a Confederate veteran, like the rest of them, has become known far and wide by ingenious if not daring operations in dentistry, and so the list might be continued until it embraces a hundred or more names.

Well Known Bankers.

Another evidence of southern energy is shown in the fact that eight of the New York banks have southern men for presidents. These are Dr. James H. Parker of the United States National bank; R. L. Edwards, Bank of the State of New York; Charles M. Fry, Bank of New York; John McAnerny, Seventh National bank; James J. Woodward, Hanover National bank; H. E. Garth, Mechanics' National bank; W. P. St. John, Mercantile National bank, and Orson Adams of the Commercial bank. Some of these gentlemen can write six or seven ciphers after the dollar mark on their checks. Just after the war they were satisfied with shillings. Dr. Parker, after doing soldierly service on the battlefield, started in life as a humble cotton broker. The year 1882 found him a member of the New York Cotton Exchange, and eventually he was elected its president. Now he is a small Rothschild.

When John McAnerny arrived here he had nothing but his title of colonel and an old uniform. He started in the hardware commission business, gradually became interested in railroads and mining, and finally was able to control and direct investments to a degree that made him valuable in the position which he at present occupies.

Few persons know that Stephen V. White, or "The Deacon," as he is sometimes called, one of the best known men in Wall street, comes of North Carolina Quaker stock. The manner in which he has vibrated between millions and bankruptcy, however, with the millions generally on top, shows that it is a "fighting Quaker" stock.

Still another dashing operator is Addison Cammack of Kentucky, whose reputation as a successful leader of the "bears" never has been questioned. He came to New York from New Orleans as a cotton broker, and, like his whilom antagonist, "Deacon" White, has made and lost great fortunes.

Business and Finance.

In the Cotton and Produce Exchanges "the woods are full" of successful men from Dixie. General Evan Thomas of Baltimore quickly became the president of the Produce Exchange and since that time has "gone up higher."

In the legal fraternity there are enough southerners to make a small battalion. Joseph F. Daly of North Carolina and General Roger A. Pryor of Virginia are on the bench; George Gordon Battle, with Colonel Fellows, his chief, is in the district attorney's office, while in the ranks are to be found scores whose names have become as familiar to the public as household words.

More or less of life's romance is connected with the career of many of these gentlemen, but the period of adventure with them has now ended, and as they turn after a day's work to their respective homes they cannot but be grateful to the providence that after years of misfortune finally "cast their lines in pleasant places." FELIX GREGORY.

CROKER AND COCKRAN.

Tammany's Ex-Leader and the Silver Tongued Congressman.

[Special Correspondence.]

NEW YORK, Jan. 10.—The current differences between Richard Croker, late head of Tammany Hall, and Hon. Bourke Cockran, member of congress from one of the New York districts, revive the somewhat waning interest in both these gentlemen.

Mr. Cockran may very properly be spoken of as one of the best educated, most cultivated members of Tammany Hall. Besides he has always enjoyed certain social considerations not extended to other members of the organization, and there is no doubt that this had something to do with the beginning of the quarrel between him and Mr. Croker some two or three years ago. When Croker began to get rich, his wife exhibited social aspirations. It was thought that these might be gratified, in some degree at least, by the co-operation of Mr. Cockran, but he did not cooperate, and later, when the New York newspapers ridiculed Mrs. Croker and her aspirations, her husband charged Cockran with inspiring it.

Although Mr. Croker's origin was rather obscure, Mr. Cockran's beginnings were also on a low level, at least from the money standpoint. When Cockran came to America, he taught school for a time, but afterward studied law and opened an office on Broadway. He was soon seen to be a man of more than usual force and attainments, and his practice might have speedily grown to very satisfactory proportions had he been willing to devote his whole attention to it. As it was, he gave much attention to "good company," and his progress was slow for several years. One day a friend spoke to Cockran with great seriousness as to the manner in which he was throwing away his chances. As the story goes, the two were standing before a bar and were about to take a drink that Cockran had just ordered.

"If I were you, Bourke," said the friend, "I would throw that liquor away and never drink any more."

Cockran held the glass before him a moment, as if in doubt, and then threw the whisky upon the floor. From that date his practice increased steadily until, when he was elected to congress in 1891, his income from his profession was believed to be at least $30,000 a year and perhaps more. He has remained a total abstainer to this day.

Contrary to the general belief, Mr. Croker was not born a Catholic. His family came from the north of Ireland and in religion were Presbyterians. Croker's earliest occupation after reaching manhood was that of a machinist, and he was employed in the repair shops of the New York Central Railroad company. It was during that period of his life that he is reported to have engaged in an occasional prize fight by way of variety. The first public office to which he was elected was that of alderman. He did not expect to win, though he worked very hard for the party ticket. On the morning after the election he slept late, and when his friends awakened him and told him that he had won he refused to believe them and went back to bed. A little later his friends awoke him for the second time, saying there was a man on the street who had called him a liar. Then Croker got up, went out, found the man and thrashed him well. After that task was performed his friends succeeded in convincing him of his election.

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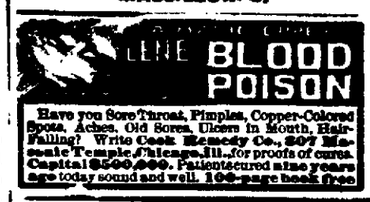

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THE PUBLIC SERVICE.

BROADENING THE SCOPE OF CIVIL SERVICE REFORM.

Rumors of the Examinations For Positions—All Coming Under Civil Service Rules Save the Highest and the Lowest, Orders of the Present Administration.

[Special Correspondence.]

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—Everybody has heard of the civil service reform, and some few think they have seen it. Thousands who talk about it wouldn't know it if they should meet it in the big road, and some who are its most devoted admirers at a distance are highly indignant when it thwarts their personal schemes. Only a few days ago a congressman who has been active in its support made a very earnest endeavor to get one of the rules set aside in the interest of one of his constituents, and another member of some prominence called early last year at the office and expressed his gratification at the fact that the sys-

JOHN R. PROCTOR.

tem saved him from much annoyance, but soon after made a very bitter speech against it in the house. The speech presumably made him solid with his office seeking constituents. There certainly is a civil service reform, and as it is now 21 years old and beginning to grow side whiskers the American people ought to know more about its parentage, birth, bringing up and present condition, for assuredly it has come to stay.

A Question of Distance.

More than that, it is a rapidly growing power. Already does it control one-fourth of all the offices, and by executive order it is fast absorbing others, and the more heated the assaults of its critics the more determined is the president to broaden its scope. So well is this understood here that whenever the New York Sun makes a particularly venomous attack on him and refers therein to the system it is expected that Mr. Cleveland will at once issue an order taking in a few hundred more employees. In his present term he has issued 13 general orders, taking in some 10,000 who had been out, and some 3,000 more are expected to come in soon.

The critics have had their fun, however, and there has been ample material, for at the start the examinations were not arranged by the most practical men in the world, and many real questions and many more fictitious ones with ludicrous answers have amused the public. Everybody has heard of the Texan clerk who to the question, "How far is it from the earth to the planet Mars at their conjunction?" answered that he had no idea, but he knew that Mars was far enough away not to interfere with his work in the custom house. He got the appointment. There was a schoolteacher from Illinois wanting to teach Indians who was given a once famous English book entitled "Rejected Addresses," with request to write a short criticism on it He wrote that he could not see why they were rejected, as "there are some really good things in them."

These, however, are but the light humors of a rather serious situation. Two important facts must first be noted—that the percentage of failures in the examination has grown much less of late and that of ludicrous answers still less. The clerks in the office of Major William H. Webster, chief examiner, have from time to time laid aside specimen papers as curiosities, and some of these I have been allowed to look over, though the rules forbid the publication of the name, number or residence of the applicant. The most astonishing fact in the pile is that the simple word "crookedly" is spelled in no less than 67 different ways. This seems incredible, but the clerks have counted the variations carefully. The most unique perhaps is "krookidli," but there are many purely phonetic spellings by foreign born applicants not familiar with the word, who aimed at the sound as represented in the letters of their own languages. The examination also brought out the fact that in a large section of this country the "oo" is pronounced exactly like "ew" in few, in another section as "oo" in food and in a few places almost exactly like the French "u." The largest percentage of errors seems to be in words ending in ance or ence, many getting them confused. As to "believe" and "beleive," "recieve" and "decieve," of course they abound here as in all English writing countries.

Life Is Real.

In the papers used for one year there was an order, "Make a prose paraphrase of the lines:

> Tell me not in mournful numbers
> Life is but an empty dream,
> For the soul is dead that slumbers,
> And things are not what they seem.

The result showed a marvelous variety of views or rather guesses at Longfellow's meaning and some notions about life and the soul which would have thrown Dr. McCosh into a "geeminy fit," but the prudent ones merely contented themselves with transposing the poet's words. A colored applicant, after making several attempts, as shown by scratched out sentences and phrases, finally wrote this: "Do not say 'life is not real,' for he who says so had better open his eyes, shake himself and find out thereby whether or not he is here or not." Many of the answers indicate a general belief, even among tolerably well educated people, that there never was any liberty or much civilization before Washington's time, and that all our political institutions were created de novo by the constitutional fathers.

A bit of history is necessary to understand present conditions. From Washington to the second Adams included there was a slow but tolerably steady increase in the practice of making offices rewards of party service. Jackson swept the field, and Van Buren made the so called spoils system permanent, but the plan was not seriously felt until 1853. When Pierce had turned out all the Whigs, there was a feeble protest, and a very feeble law was passed, but it was of so little consequence that nobody noticed it. When Buchanan began his war on Douglas and his anti-Lecompton supporters, there was a louder protest, but in reading the law of 1853 and its later affirmation now I cannot see that it had any object except to arrange the clerks in classes. The war and its enormous expansion of government business brought the disease to an acute stage, and a perfect cloud of vampires descended upon Washington. The vulture instinct which guides such fellows lead them to the secretary of war, and while it is not well to rehearse ancient scandals or revive a happily forgotten pain it must be said that the practices of that year gave rise to the very suggestive and somewhat personal phrase of "Simony." This caused the once very famous Van Wyck investigating committee, and though the New York congressman suffered politically for his zeal there was a change in the cabinet, and in April, 1864, Senator Sumner introduced the first bill for a civil service commission. The senate was almost unanimously hostile, and the bill was dropped. In December, 1865, Mr. Jenckes of Rhode Island introduced a bill in the house which was making good progress when the quarrel with Andy Johnson broke out. It was dropped, and soon after the seven years' era of corruption began.

Beginning and Growth.

The conditions in the last year of Johnson's administration and the first two of Grant's were so bad, what with pardon brokerage, Indian rings, whisky rings, Credit Mobilier and scores of other evils, that Grant, on his own motion, inaugurated a sort of plan of reform, and in 1871 a clause was inserted in a general bill confirming his system, which went into effect on the first day of 1872. George William Curtis was the first commissioner appointed by Grant, but the storm of abuse and ridicule was too great for his sensitive nature, and he gave way to Dorman B. Eaton, who was of tougher fiber. The war then opened in redhot earnest, and the work of the commission ended in 1875. Late in 1880 Senator Pendleton introduced his bill, and Mr. Willis, now minister to the Sandwich Islands, introduced it in the house. Both were beaten, but a bill drawn by Orlando B. Potter, Everett P. Wheeler and Dorman B. Eaton was introduced and with some modifications passed and was signed by President Arthur Jan. 16, 1883. It has never been amended and is the first and last real civil service law.

Of the present commissioners it may be said that the best known is Hon. Theodore Roosevelt, who was born in New York city in 1858, graduated from Harvard in 1880 and elected in 1882 to the New York legislature, in which he began the career of a civil service reformer which he has ever since maintained. Incidentally he has been a far western hunter, explorer, rancher and sketch writer. Hon. John R. Proctor of Kentucky is president of the commission, and Hon. Charles Lyman of Connecticut completes the list.

Civil service simply means all government employment except military and naval, and on the first of this month the number of persons so employed by this government was nearly 200,000. Of these almost exactly one-fourth are under civil service rules. Of course president, congressmen, diplomats—in short, all high officials as well as all those sustaining personal relations to their patrons and all in whom special skill is re-

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

quired—are exempt from the law; but this leaves nearly half, and by successive orders the number appointed on examination and holding during good behavior is steadily increasing. Many date the reform from the first of 1874, when the party in power, defeated in the fall of 1873 and anticipating worse in 1874, began to bestir itself in reform, and ever since the most radical advance has been by parties about to go out of power.

The ratio of officeholders to the total population is not quite so large as it was in 1883. The law gives great latitude to the president and heads of the departments, and the 13 general orders issued in this administration have abolished the distinction made on the basis of salary and many others. The second order extended the rules to all custom houses employing 20 persons. Others brought postal clerks, teachers of Indian schools, and, in fact, nearly all minor employees, except common laborers, within the rules. As to the defects of the system, its connection with Mugwumps and its truly Chinese character and all other undemocratic abominations, see the New York Sun passim. J. H. BEADLE.

A QUEER DISTINCTION.

It Is That of a Man Who Was Once Swallowed by an Alligator.

Edward Rowland enjoys the distinction of being the only person living who was swallowed by an alligator. The saurian swallows his prey whole and digests it at leisure, and it is to this characteristic that Rowland owes his life.

When a boy, his parents owned a winter home near Sanford, Fla., which is near Dunn's creek, where there are still more alligators than can be found in any place else in Florida.

At the time mentioned, it was literally swarming with the huge reptiles, and the largest ever killed were secured here, one measuring over 15 feet in length.

Young Rowland had gone with his parents to a point on the St. Johns river, near the mouth of Dunn's creek, and had wandered away from them. Suddenly a huge gator emerged from a small lake and started toward a creek, coming immediately past the place where the boy was seated on the bank, kicking pebbles. The child started to run, but stumbling fell head first immediately in front of the reptile, which swallowed him at once.

Young Rowland's screams were heard, and the parents reached the scene just in time to see the disappearance of their son down the huge throat of the saurian. The father, never dreaming that the boy was not killed, shot the alligator, the ball, fortunately, striking him in the eye and penetrating the brain.

The feet of the boy were protruding from the mouth of the dead alligator, and with the thought of only obtaining his remains for burial the reptile was cut open. There were signs of life, and after several hours of hard work the father succeeded in resuscitating the boy, the only serious injury being to his ankles, which had been crushed by the reptile's teeth when he was in the throes of death.

Since that time Rowland has been a cripple, but only to the extent of having to wear steel braces on his ankles.—Rome Hustler.

Dr. H. Lester Kutchin

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DR. H. LESTER KUTCHIN.

Dr. Kutchin will revisit this County every month, thus saving his patients the trouble and expense of visiting the city. And he is the only physician in this County who carries his own Diagrams to illustrate and make plain to all afflicted the cause and nature of their diseases. He promptly visits his town every four weeks and will so continue as long as God spares him to the afflicted.

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The Doctor treats **no acute diseases,** but makes a specialty of chronic and long-standing diseases. Cases given up by other doctors and pronounced incurable, he most desires to see. **Dr. Kutchin** has treated over **12,000** cases in Ohio in the last two years, many of which had been given up as **incurable,** some to be Blind, others Deaf, and a Large Number to be Invalids for Life. Now they See and Hear, and many are on the high road to Health.

The Doctor is surrounded with a fine collection of instruments for examining and treating all chronic diseases of the Head, Face, Eye, Ear, Throat, Heart, Lungs, Stomach, Liver, Kidneys, Bladder, Skin, Brain and Nervous System, Cancers, Tumors, Piles, Swellings, Old Sores, Fits, Paralysis, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Dropsy, Gout, Sick Headache, Debility, Depression of Spirits, Diseases of Children, Hereditary Diseases, etc., etc., and, in fact, **all long-standing and chronic diseases.** All surgical operations performed.

EXAMINATIONS FREE TO ALL.

Whenever it is known that **Dr. Kutchin** is stopping at a place, **crowds gather to consult him,** and it is not to be wondered at when it is remembered that in diagnosing a disease he never asks a question, but describes the different diseases better than the sick can themselves. It is a **wonderful gift** for anyone to possess, and **Dr. Kutchin's** diagnostic powers have created wonder throughout the country.

He adopted the following plan, which is peculiar to the large hospitals, and is not and never has been the practice of country doctors, viz.: he carefully notes the symptoms of the patient, and ascertains the condition of the internal organs, all of which he carefully records in his register for future reference. In this way he ascertains the true nature of the disease and its cause. When sick people consult him he readily tells them whether he can cure or help them, or whether they are beyond hope.

HIS IMPROVED METHODS OF TREATMENT

Are mild and pleasant; agree perfectly with the most delicate Lady or Child; do not reduce strength; can be used while at work, and give the greatest possible benefit in the shortest possible time. Patients can consult him or communicate with him as often as they choose, during the whole time required for the cure, without regard to where they may be, and without extra charge, thus rendering the treatment as successful and satisfactory as though they were living next door to each other.

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DISEASES OF WOMEN.

Such as has baffled the skill of other physicians and remedies. **Dr. Kutchin** quickly cures Cancers, Tumors, Fibroid and Polypoid Growths cured without the use of the knife. No cutting, no pain, no danger.

A LIFE OF EXPERIENCE.

The Doctor has had **a whole life** of study and experience in his profession, and enjoys advantages which fall to the lot of but few. After attending his Full Courses in the Medical Colleges, and **graduating** with the **highest honors,** he was not content to stop there, but has since attended other Colleges, and several times reviewed the whole profession; has also traveled extensively for the purpose of improvement, having visited the best Medical Colleges, Hospitals, Dispensaries, Eye, Ear, Lung and other Medical and Surgical Institutions, traveling thousands of miles, both by land and sea; **expending thousands of dollars;** improving every advantage within his command, and devoting the best years of his life to become thoroughly familiar with his profession in all its branches.

Latest Discoveries and Improvements.

Dr. Kutchin has received the most approved instruction in Analytical and Microscopical Examinations of the Blood, Urine, etc., which are now considered indispensable to a correct diagnosis in many diseases. There are many diseases which physicians in common practice do not usually treat, and are, therefore, seldom prepared with necessary and costly outfit to examine correctly, or treat with success; such cases, therefore, would do well to call at once and learn their true condition, and whether the doors of Hope are yet open, or forever closed against them.

FACTS FOR MEN OF ALL AGES.

By reason of **false modesty** the youth of our land are kept in ignorance of the ruinous results which certain solitary indiscreet practices produce. These vices when persisted in eventually undermine the constitution inducing nervous debility and premature decay. **Dr. Kutchin** has for many years enjoyed the distinction of being **the most successful and celebrated specialist** for the treatment and cure of these affections. You may consult him with complete confidence. Of all the maladies that afflict mankind there is probably none about which physicians in general practice know so little.

DELAY IS DANGEROUS.

Many diseases are so deceptive that hundreds of persons have them before they even suspect it. They know they are not well, but are perfectly ignorant of the deadly fangs which are fastening upon them, and must, sooner or later, certainly destroy them, unless rescued by a skillful hand. **Are you afflicted?** Your case may now be perfectly curable, but **Remember,** every moment of neglect brings you nearer its incurable stages, when, perhaps, the most skillful physician can render you no assistance. The present is ours, the future may be **Too Late.**

Epilepsy or Fits scientifically treated and cured by a never-failing method.

Free Examination of the Urine.—Each person applying for medical treatment should send or bring 2 to 4 ounces of urine, which will receive a careful chemical and microscopical examination.

Persons unskillfully treated by **ignorant pretenders** who keep trifling with them month after month, giving poisonous and injurious compounds, should call and see the Doctor.

☞ Cases and correspondence confidential. Treatment sent C. O. D. to any part of the United States. Correspondence with invalids solicited. All letters with stamps inclosed answered free. Call and be examined and at least learn the cause of your disease, and if it can be cured. **Tape Worms** removed in from three to five hours without starvation. The remedies for the whole course of treatment are furnished from the Office or at the Institute, all at once or by the month.

CONSULTATION, EXAMINATION AND ADVICE FREE TO ALL AT THE

Hotel Conrad, Massillon, Friday, Jan. 25, '95

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18 North Erie St., — Massillon, O.

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THURSDAY, JANUARY 17, 1895

Mr. Hollis's sermon, Sunday in Chicago: "Had we teeth fine enough we should doubtless find each man's personality the center of out-reaching influences. He himself may be utterly unconscious of this exhalation of moral forces, as he is of the contagion of disease from his body. But if light is in him, he shines; if darkness rules, he shades; if his heart glows with love, he warms; if frozen with selfishness, he chills; if corrupt, he poisons; if pure hearted, he cleanses. * * * Men talk of the scythe of time and the tooth of time But, says Ruskin, 'time is scytheless and toothless; it is we who gnaw like the worm; we who smite like the scythe. Fancy what treasures would be ours today if the delicate statues and temples of the Greeks, if the broad roads and mossy wall of the Romans, if the noble architecture, castles, and towers of the middle ages, had not been ground to dust by the blind rage of man.' It is man that is the consumer; he is moth and mildew and flame."

THE RED CROSS

Harper's Weekly gives some useful information in this: "Some forty governments in all are bound together by the compact known as the Red Cross, or the International Convention of Geneva of 1864.

"The one word neutral signifies the whole essence of the treaty; it defines the condition of all sick and wounded soldiers, all surgeons, nurses, and attendants, all hospitals, ambulances, and other appliances while they display the Red Cross arm-badge or flag duly authorized and inscribed by the military power of the army to which they are attached; and furthermore, all inhabitants of a country in the vicinity of where a battle is raging, as well as their buildings, are sacredly regarded as neutral while they are administering to the wants of the wounded and disabled, or being employed for hospital purposes.

"Wounded soldiers falling into the enemy's hands are neutral, and must be sent to the frontier for delivery to their own army as soon as possible, provided, of course, that the country to which they belong is an adherent to the Red Cross treaty.

"By applying the foregoing principles one will readily grasp the reason why Japan is doing such effective and commendable work as a humanitarian nation. She is carrying out to the letter the spirit and the obligations of the Geneva Red Cross treaty, to which she gave her adhesion in 1886, while her emperor stands at the head of her civil Red Cross society.

"In six great wars the Red Cross has been conspicuous. Written history records the beneficent work it has done, but only unwritten history can relate the prevention of untold misery and suffering on every field.

"In the present war Japan, as a Red Cross nation, meets difficulties and dangers unknown in any former war where the Red Cross has worked, from the fact that her enemy, China, is not a nation signatory to the treaty of Geneva, hence humanity is shown on one side in the treatment of sick and wounded, while inhumanity runs riot on the other."

THE CASE OF JUDGE RICKS.

The judiciary committee of the house of representatives has brought in a report in the case of Judge Ricks It is not what was expected, and the action may be reversed on Friday. In the meantime, the thoughtful reader should carefully read these editorial comments of the Cleveland Plain Dealer, a Democratic newspaper, concerning this Republican judge:

The judiciary committee, having found evidence of irregularities in Judge Ricks's conduct, recommends impeachment. It does not follow that he will necessarily be impeached The house of representatives must act upon the recommendation and if the judiciary passes through that body unquashed, the case will go to the senate for final trial. There is much red tape to be unwound before an impeachment is at all assured

Whatever there may be in the case, either for or against Judge Ricks, will be justly determined. The fact that the irregularities charged against him are common among other like officials may have little weight at the bar of justice, though it would seem to any impartial mind a rank injustice to select one man from among many equally at fault for humiliation and punishment in order to gratify personal vindictive spite.

However irregular Judge Ricks may have been in connection with his fees as clerk of the court—and that is a question for the proper authorities and not newspapers, to decide—there is a phase of the case well worthy of consideration by the public, and that is found in the fact that these charges were promulgated in revenge for Judge Ricks's stern performance of duty in breaking the backbone of the railroad strike of last summer by one brave blow, which fell wherever his power as judge extended.

The irregularities of which he is accused are common. They are reprehensible, however, and should not go unpunished. But if punishment is to be effective in stimulating a higher tone of morality among officials, it must be for the specific guilt, and not as the gratification of malice engendered by an act of duty which was notably commendable.

Should Judge Ricks be selected for punishment, while others are going unquestioned, the members of the American Railway union, whom he restrained from disorder, would feel avenged. The people of Cleveland and throughout the northern Ohio district would feel that his humiliation was entirely due to the enmity he excited in guarding their interests The effect would be to intimidate judges into easy tolerance of law breaking, if the law breaker is to turn accuser, and the judge defendant, on a charge of irregularity common in all the United States courts.

RESULT OF EXPOSURE.

NICHOLAS GEIBEL A VICTIM OF THE BLIZZARD.

Hands, Feet and Ears Frozen While Hunting for a House Near West Brookfield—His Hands May Have to be Amputated In Consequence.

Nicholas Geibel, a resident of Newman's creek, a small settlement west of the city, was the victim of a frightful misfortune Saturday night. Saturday afternoon he left his home with the intention of looking for a vacant house in the vicinity of West Brookfield. After wandering about for miles in the deep snow with the biting wind blowing in his face he reached the home of a relative in West Brookfield, who at once took him into a room where a hot fire was burning Here he remained all night, but instead of growing more comfortable before the cheerful fire place, he suffered the most excruciating pain, and finally on Sunday morning it became unbearable and Dr Gardner, of West Brookfield was summoned. He examined the man and found that both hands and ears and several toes had been frozen. One hand will certainly have to be amputated, while the other may yet be saved. It is not thought that it will be necessary to remove the ears and toes Had he been taken into a cold room when he first arrived at West Brookfield, the injuries might have been less serious. Geibel is a married man and has five children.

EVANGELIST LITTLE.

Thus Far Forty-Five Have Been Added to the Church.

This is Evangelist Little's last week at the United Brethren church. The interest continues unabated The subject last night was "Jesus meeting the Samaritan Woman at Jacob's well." He said Jesus must needs go through Samaria—that is, he must go that long journey to raise one person, and that a woman of questionable character. He reaches that one woman, and through her a whole city. One person is saved, and that one goes out to bring others to Christ. Andrew found Jesus and then went and brought Simon to Christ.

Simon Peter became the great Apostle, and Andrew is lost sight of, but behind every star in the crown of Peter is the influence of Andrew. Jesus came to the well and sat down on the curb to rest. The woman came for water and would have gone away without speaking to Jesus, because she saw that he was a Jew, and the Jews and Samaritans had no dealings.

Jesus broke the silence, as he must do with every sinner he would save, and the woman insulted him, but he would not be insulted; you can't insult a person who will not be insulted Some people, christians too, are easily insulted. Somebody says something about you, and you say "I'll never go to that church again." You always hear everything that is said about you.

If you don't know what they say about you the devil will see to it that you hear it, with as many lies as he can pile on. Curiosity led Eve to disobey the command of God and so involved the whole world in sin. We are all the sons and daughters of a too curious woman. So Christ plays upon the curiosity of this woman. He says; "If you knew the gift of God;" if you knew who it is that speaks to you, and thus leads her into the truth to drink of the water, of which if a man drink, he shall thirst no more. She began to see that he had something she would like to have You have often said of your christian mother what is it that sus ains her? I would like to have it. Through your waywardness, my boy, you have said, my mother, oh my mother, I wish I had her joy and contentment of mind and peace of conscience

God can have no dealings with a man until he owns his sin. Christ said to this woman: "What about your sin?" You have had five husbands and the one you are now living with is not your husband, and she acknowledged it, and then went into the city and told the people she had found the Messiah. Some people classify sins as little and big, but a little sin is just as big as a big sin in the eyes of God The discourse was closed with a description of a picture of "The Christ," which led a sailor to Christ, and a most interesting after meeting followed. The number of persons professing faith in Christ up to the present, during the meeting, is about forty five

Railroad Notes.

Work on the Cleveland, Lorain & Wheeling extension has again been delayed by the weather. The tracks have been laid to Brooklyn, but it is not thought now that the C., L. & W. cars will run into Cleveland over the extension before early spring.

A Pennsylvania official has invented a system of pneumatic mattresses for use in sleeping cars. They are connected with the compressed air pipes of the train, and can be inflated by opening suitable valves

No passes will be granted by the railroads, this year, to grand officers of organizations of railroad employes. The labor element is indignant over what is considered spitefulness on the part of the railroad officials.

F. Leonard has been appointed car service superintendent of the Wheeling & Lake Erie.

Salt rheum with its intense itching, dry, hot skin, is cured by Hood's Sarsaparilla, because it purifies the blood,

THE NEW COUNTY SCHEME.

DR. POPE, OF DALTON, EXPRESSES HIS VIEWS.

A Practical Plan Advocated of Establishing a Branch County Seat for Stark and Wayne Counties in Massillon, Without any Delay—Co Operation Wanted.

Dr. Pope, of Dalton, was in Massillon Tuesday, for the purpose of presenting the new county scheme to officers of the board of trade, and others, with a view to securing prompt action. "I realize," said Dr. Pope, "that the constitution of Ohio makes it difficult to accomplish the end sought, but it can be done, and ought to be done Now it is simply a business proposition that our people and the people of Western Stark would prefer, for the sake of convenience, to centralize their operations in Massillon. The population and valuation of the territory involved exceed those of very many old counties, and a division would take nothing from either Stark or Wayne counties I don't say, at this time, that we can form a new county, but I think the legal possibilities are worth looking into, and meantime, we can move for the establishment of a branch county seat at Massillon. There is nothing in the constitution to forbid that, and by exercising some energy, we can succeed to that extent.

"The treasurer of Stark county makes frequent visits to Massillon now and court is sometimes held here in chambers. My notion is that occasional accommodation can be made permanent. You ought to have a deputy here, or as many as are necessary, to issue marriage licenses, accept tax money, and transact other routine county business, and frequent terms of common pleas and probate court should be held. That done, we can obtain authority to bring our affairs to Massillon, and in a short time everything would be adjusted to these new conditions, and a population of forty thousand people would be enabled to do all their work in Massillon, instead of dividing it among three places. I do not see what legitimate or unselfish opposition could be offered to this perfectly proper arrangement, and certainly it would be an excellent thing for Massillon.

"The citizens throughout Eastern Wayne county are eager to enter into any such movement, and the hour is at hand for giving it force I hope that your board of trade, city council, and people generally will co-operate with us, and prepare for active work and not permit the enterprise to fail by default."

THEY MUST WITHDRAW.

Bishop Horstmann's Instructions to His Followers.

Bishop Horstmann, following the example of other Roman Catholic prelates, has called upon members of his church in the Cleveland diocese, who are members of the Knights of Pythias, Independent Order of Odd Fellows or sons of Temperance, to sever all connections with such societies at once. The letter in part follows:

"To the Reverend Clergy of the Diocese of Cleveland: I have received from the Most Rev. Archbishop of Cincinnati decision of Rome concerning secret societies—the Knights of Pythias, Odd Fellows and Sons of Temperance. This decision should settle the question for every true Catholic It makes no matter what his own private judgment may be concerning the nature of such societies, or their danger of his faith, or what temporal advantages they may offer, or any other reason he may have had for becoming a member thereof, the vicar of Christ has spoken, and a prompt and loyal obedience is the only answer to be given by a Catholic. 'If he will not hear the church let him be to thee as the heathen and the publican.'

You will read this letter at the masses on the two Sundays after its publication, so that all your flock may know that the question has been finally settled. Exhort them to keep aloof from all secret societies whatsoever, for they are all more or less dangerous to their souls. "What will it profit a man if he gains the whole world and lose his own soul?" "What participation has justice with injustice? Or what fellowship hath light with darkness? And what concord hath Christ with Belial? Or what part hath the faithful with the unbeliever? * * * Go out from among them, and be ye separate, saith the Lord, and touch not the unclean thing"

May God give His grace to those who may now be members of any of these condemned societies to make the sacrifice that is demanded of them! May our dear Lord guard and protect all our souls from danger and occasion of sin which surround us in this valley of tears.

With a blessing on all for a happy and holy New Year, I remain

Sincerely your servant in Christ,
IGNATIUS FREDERICK,
Bishop of Cleveland.

Cleveland, O, Jan. 8, 1895.

The Scarlet Fever Scare.

Contagious disease exists in several of the villages that surround this city In East Greenville scarlet fever is having full sway, and many have died. The same state of affairs exists at Elton The public school at that place was closed Tuesday morning on this account. Scarlet fever had broken out in several families and was rapidly spreading until Dr. Snively, of West Lebanon, advised the school directors to close the institution for a time.

Almost Suffocated at Norwalk.

NORWALK, Jan. 15.—Mrs. Fox, widow of the late Judge D. H. Fox, her mother, Mrs. Beach, of Ruggles, and her daughter, Miss Carrie Fox, and Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Wiles nearly lost their lives early yesterday morning by being suffocated by fumes of natural gas. They were all overcome by the fumes and fell to the floor insensible. But for the timely arrival of neighbors they would have suffocated to death.

THAT SMITHVILLE WRECK.

Coroner Stopfield Takes Testimony at Orrville.

Coroner Stopfield, of Doylestown, has taken testimony at Orrville with a view to locating responsibility for the W. & L. E. wreck at Smithville, in which two men were killed, and several injured. Some of the statements made before him follow:

Jacob Burkhart: Reside in Massillon, am engineer on the W. & L E railroad; have been in employ of company thirteen years; train was called extra west No. 23; started out from Orrville morning of accident on running orders: received orders from operator; George Limbeck is the name of the night operator. (Coroner Stopfield asked him for the orders, and copies of the same were filed with him. From these it appears that No .63, with which No. 23 collided, is due at Orrville at 9:40 at night) I did not know where No. 63 was; we left Orrville about 5 o'clock; accident was about 5:15 or 5:20; the orders I got from the operator and my conductor led me to believe that No 63 had gone east; expected to stop at Smithville for No. 45 and 65 to pass, and then wait for other orders; had no knowledge of No 63 except what the operator and conductor told me; heard operator tell conductor that everything had gone; I again asked the conductor if everything had gone, and he said, "Yes, let her go; hurry to Smithville" The first intimation I had of the train we ran into was when we were right into it; it was a very cloudy morning, and I could not see much more than one or two car lengths; was running about twenty miles an hour; Orrville is not a registering station or the accident would never have happened; a registering station is one where the conductor and engineer enter their names on a register, thereby giving warning as to what trains have passed.

F. O. Newman: Reside at Massillon, am in employ of W. & L. E. railway for six months; am fireman; was on extra 23 January 7th; heard what happened outside of office; after we got the caboose out Mr. Burkhart said to Conductor Rimus, "Is everything all right for us to go?" when he said, "All right, let her go"

James Burns: Reside in Norwalk; am in employ of the W. & L E railroad company; employed about two years as engineer; was engineer of train 63 on morning of January 7th; got last orders at Wellington that No. 60 was annulled; we leave Ironville at 11:30 a. m. and left at 5:25 p m the day of the 6th; accident occurred about 5:15 a. m; had no warning of it; did not see other train until about three car lengths; saw two green lights on either train; they should have carried a white light; if they had any I didn't see it.

Nathan Lee: Reside in Massillon; am brakeman on W & L. E. railroad; was on train 63 on Jan 7 th; have been on the road since Oct 3rd; am rear brakeman; was in the cupola of the caboose when the trains first struck; there were two crashes of the train; the second was the worst; I walked back to Smithville to tell them there what was wrong.

Wm. T. Lysle: My home is in Fremont, but office is in Ironville; am trainmaster of the western division of the W. & L E. railroad; have been on this road little over four years; there was nothing in the rules to prevent train No. 23 from running as it did that morning; it is also the custom on other roads for work trains to run caboose ahead

George W Limbeck, the night telegraph operator, being sworn, said: I reside in Orrville; have been in the employ of the company since last August; went on duty Sunday evening, Jan. 6, about 6:20 prior to the wreck; remained on duty till 6:35 a. m. Monday; was on duty when extra train No. 23 started out; I gave the orders for that train; one order was No 60 of Jan. 7 is annulled; another that No. 23 engine will run extra from Orrville to Wellington; another order that extra 23 west has right of track against No. 45, engine 54 and No. 65, engine 40 from Orrville to Smithville; engineer did not look at my register; the conductor was standing about three feet from the book and I don't know whether he saw it or not; after pointing out the trains on the register that had gone, in telling the conductor that he had the right of track to Smithville against 65 and 45 that No. 63 is back and it is curious that the train dispatcher would place an order here at 9 o'clock p. m. when it hadn't passed yet; engineer Burkhart was not present during this conversation. John Downs was present during the conversation; he is not connected with the railroad company; he lives in town; he brought me down a couple of books to read and happened in at that time; I saw the train leave but did not see anyone on except trainmen.

DR. KIMBER TAKES FLIGHT

A Startling Incident Reported from East Greenville.

EAST GREENVILLE, Jan. 14.—Dr. Kimber has shaken the social fabric of this community by deserting his wife. The doctor recently sold his property for plausible reasons, but after so doing, quietly shipped his wife's belongings to her parents, who live at Smithville, and then fled to parts unknown with the proceeds of the sale. Mrs. Kimber was formerly Miss Pearl Hartel. Their married life had been tempestuous.

$100 Reward $100

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages, and that is Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials.

Address, F. J. CHENEY, & Co., Toledo, O.

Sold by druggists, 75c.

Now is the time to subscribe.

MINES ARE IN OPERATION.

TWO ADDITIONS TO THE LIST PUBLISHED MONDAY.

Green Hands Employed as Drivers in Most Instances—No Difficulty Reported Yet From Any Quarter—The Operators Held a Private Conference Tuesday Afternoon.

All the information obtainable Tuesday afternoon is that no trouble is being experienced anywhere in the operation of the mines. All of the miners reported as having resumed on Monday are being worked today, with the exception of Mingiewood, where the force of drivers is alleged to be insufficient In addition to the mines named Monday, Hernbrook and Warwick shafts were opened today.

The Fox Lake Messenger mine has been operated since last Thursday, with old drivers, and without any friction.

The miners employed in the Elm Run mine went out at noon today and refuse to return to work until furnished with union drivers. The present drivers were only employed temporarily and the operators will not object to old day men returning to work at $1 60. It is the opinion of the majority of the miners that the old drivers are willing to resume work at $1 60 and that the action of the men at Elm Run was prompted by a desire of the strikers to accept the award.

Several of the operators are in conference at J. F. Pocock's office

PUBLIC SCHOOL REPORT.

Statistics of Enrollment and Attendance—Diligent Boys and Girls.

The following report shows the enrollment, attendance, etc., in the Massillon public schools for the term ending December 21, 1894:

Entire enrollment	1,795
Enrollment less re-enrollment	1,776
Average number belonging	1,668
Average daily attendance	1,586
Per cent. of attendance based upon the average number belonging	95 2
Per cent. of attendance based upon actual enrolment	8 ,3
Number of days absence from all causes	6,775
Number of different pupils absent	1,368
Days absence caused by sickness of pupil	2,692
Different pupils absent on account of sickness	619
Pupils present every half day of term	395
Pupils punctual every half day of term	3 9
Cases of tardiness	444
Different pupils tardy	268
Cases of truancy	24
Different pupils who were truants	13
Re-enrollments of the second class	28

The enrollment was distributed by grades, as follows: High school, 118; grammar grades, 441; secondary grades, 418, primary, 799

Enrollment by buildings: North street, 554; Tremont street, 528; East street, 405; West Main, 111; Oberry street, 102; Richville avenue, 95

Number of teachers employed, including special teachers in German, music, penmanship and the superintendent, 39.

Of the 444 cases of tardiness, 115 were reported from the two rooms in the Oberry street building.

It will be seen from the above report that the number of days absence from all causes, in all the rooms, amounted to 6,755. Some of this absence was due to sickness, and a part of it was due to a stricter enforcement of the quarantine regulations in reference to communicable diseases, but we believe that much of it was entirely unnecessary and might have been avoided It will readily be seen that such an amount of absence must interfere greatly with the work of the school.

E A JONES
Superintendent.

THE POSTOFFCE

Receipts for 1894 Show an Increase of $397 80.

The following is a summarized statement of receipts and expenses of the Massillon postoffice during 1894:

Receipt Quarter Ending March 1894		$3,584 86
Expenses	$2319 63	
Remitted to Dep	1265 23	3584 86
Receipts Qtr. End. June		2894 37
Expenses	2316 60	
Remitted to Dept	577 77	2894 37
Receipts Qur. End. Sept		3240 41
Expenses	2451 45	
Remitted to Dept	788 96	3240 41
Receipts Qtr End Dec		3603 46
Expenses	2451 69	
Remitted to Dept	1151 77	3603 46
		$13323 10 $13323 10
Receipts Qtr. End. March for 1893		$3435 17
Quarter ending June		3246 83
" " Sept		2944 70
" " Dec		3270 49
		$12935 30

Increase over 1893 .... $387 80

Railway Changes.

A change in local C., L. & W. railway affairs has taken effect. The present agent at Massillon, who has filled the office faithfully for the past twenty years has been advanced to the position of cashier in the general freight office at Cleveland. Traveling Freight Agent E. P. Edgar, a man thoroughly versed in railway matters and also a resident of Massillon, will succeed Mr. Seadden as the local agent. C S Belknap, the company's traveling passenger agent, has been assigned the agency at Medina. This office requires a man of considerable experience General Yardmaster John Dunbar, whose office has been in Lorain for the past six weeks, will return to this city, where his headquarters have been established. The present yardmaster at Massillon, Mr Hall, will assume the same position in the Uhrichsville yards

The Modern Pandora's Box.

The modern Pandora of fashion and folly
Has opened the box of the ills of her kind:
Hence weakness and sickness with acute melancholy,
Much suffering of body and worry of mind.
This host of complaints, this leg on of pain,
Has harassed the lives of all of the sex.
For relief shall they seek forever in vain?
And must they still suffer disorders complex?
Ah! No! For Pandora has left in the box
A sure cure for ills of all such description.
Of its wonderful virtues each purchaser talks,
'Tis Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription!

Dr. R. V. Pierce: Dear Sir—I have taken the "Favorite Prescrivtion" and I can recommend it to any body that suffers with any female disease. I have tried several doctor's prescriptions but none did me the good that yours did. Yours respectfully,

MATTIE TERRY,
Postmistress, Sherrer Hill,
Dale Co., Ala.

CHEW AND SMOKE MAIL POUCH THE PUREST THE BEST

PURE HARMLESS SATISFYING

NICOTINE NEUTRALIZED

DOINGS OF THE MINERS.

THE DRIVERS FAIL TO MEET BECAUSE OF THE INTENSE COLD.

Many of the Mines at Work Monday Morning—Some Start Up With New and Others With Old Help—The Howells Company's Directors Still at Work.

The meeting of drivers and day hands to be held at West Brookfield on Sunday afternoon, was hastily called Saturday, but whether it was on account of the lateness of the summons or the extreme cold weather and deep snow that intervened, is not known At any rate not enough men reported at the appointed time for any action to be taken by those present. E S. Howells and Stanton Fox, who took the places of the striking drivers at the Miller Hill mine, continue to crack their whip over their mules' ears and the miners predict great things for them if they follow their chosen profession. The old Pigeon Run mine is working with new drivers and are paying $1 60 per day.

The Millport mine has resumed operations, but no one seems to know just what wages the men are receiving.

The miners of the Upper Pigeon Run mine held a meeting at the shaft this morning and decided by a substantially unanimous vote that they would be willing to work with new drivers at the reduced price. The company was given notice of the result of the meeting and new drivers were hired immediately at $1 60 per day. The men resumed work at noon.

The complete list of mines now at work is as follows: The two Mingle wood mines at North Lawrence, Pigeon Run and Upper Pigeon Run, Miller, Howells No. 2 (Dalton), Elm Run, Massillon City and Pocock No 2

The men went to the Clover Hill mine this morning, but did not go to work.

Those Bribery Charges.

NORTH LAWRENCE, O, Jan. 12—In regard to the statements of President Adams, which has gone the rounds of the press, alleging that there were bribes offered and casting doubt or suspicion on the national officers and members of the committee who were responsible for the settlement, at the close of the suspension last summer; I learn that the National President Mr. P. H Penna has written to Mr. Adams branding his statements as deliberate malicious lies, and calling for an investigation before the executive board of Ohio, Mr. Adams to present his charges, and the board to hear both sides and submit their findings to the miners through the press. I mention this for the benefit of the miners who have read Mr. Adams's statements and who may wonder why no one has made any reply. I do not think that any statement from Mr Adams will in any way prejudice the miners of Ohio against McBride or any other member of the national board, until he furnishes better proof than the immaginary nonsense that he is accustomed to give out.

Truly yours,
HENRY MULLEN.

COURT HOUSE AND COUNTY.

Mrs Keplinger Wants a Divorce—That Shortage Not Made Good.

CANTON, Jan. 14.—Estella M. Keplinger has commenced proceedings for a divorce from Frank Keplinger, whom she charges with gross neglect, extreme cruelty and habitual drunkenness The two were married in Alliance on October 13, 1875. Mrs Keplinger also claims a reasonable amount of alimony and the custody of her children.

Anna Mary Beamer has brought suit against John Class, Charlotte Class and the Canton Saw Company to recover payment of a promissory note in the sum of $1,600. She desires the stock of the company sold and the proceeds devoted to the papment of the claim.

Ex County Treasurer Maudru has not yet made good the $4,500, the remainder of the shortage in county funds.

Joseph Nist has been appointed guardian of Ida and Charles Nist, of Canton.

Marriage licenses have been granted to Christian W. Schory and Emma J. Riley, of Alliance; Harvey Leslie and Emma Bowser, of Canton.

Death of Mrs. Gallagher.

Mrs. Mary L. Gallagher, who has suffered for three weeks from apoplexy, which resulted from a slight attack of paralysis, died at her home in South East street at 5 o'clock Monday morning Mrs. Gallagher was fifty seven years of age, and was born near Mansfield, Ohio. She was the widow of Andrew Gallagher, and has resided in Massillon for years, and was highly esteemed by all who knew her. Four daughters are left motherless, three of whom are married.

Death of John Schworm.

John Schworm, a former citizen and at one time a business man of this city, died at Canton, Sunday morning at 8 o'clock. He was 46 years of age and had spent the greater part of his life in Massillon. For eight years he has been helpless, being paralyzed in several parts of the body. During the time he lived in this city he was engaged first in the grocery business and later on as a boot and shoe merchant. His parents are both dead, but a brother and three sisters survive.

HEATHEN AT HOME.

The Rev. Mr Barry's Views on Children, Mission Work and Baptism.

Perhaps there are a few thoughts from the sermon in St. Paul's church last Sunday that will be of general interest. The pastor on the basis of Eph. vi, 4, spoke on the training of children, or home missions in the strictest sense. Said he, Epiphany and its story of the wise men of the east reminds one of our duty toward the Gentiles or heathens. But the gospel lesson of the first Sunday after, and its story: The 12-year-old Jesus in the temple with His parents reminds one of our duty in bringing up children in the nurture and admonition of the Lord. While we are doing something for foreign missions, and the evangelist is abroad in the land, there is too general a neglect of the children. Some churches have absolutely shut out the children from the grace of baptism, and have thus denied that blessing to half the human race. Others who still "tolerate" infant baptism make little or no provision for training the children.

The Sunday school, of course, is good as far as it goes—at best it is a sort of apology to the children and the world for what we owe them—but it does not go far enough. Think of the months and years we employ in teaching children arithmetic and other secular branches, and compare that with the fifty-two hours or half hours of the Sunday school, in which the souls are expected to be moulded for eternity! The children are the future. While we are missionating among the heathens and fallen of our own land, we make a great mistake in allowing another generation of heathens to take their places, and these our own children, and that is what we are practically doing if we neglect to properly train our children in the catechism and the word, allowing them to grow up without the hope that some day they may be converted. But they may not, and then what? Our duty is to "bring them up in the nurture and admonition of the Lord." Oh, that a few evangelists would stir us up on that point!

AN OLD COLD

Is Chronic Catarrh, the Worst Disease Known.

The first stage of catarrh is commonly called catching cold. It may begin in the head, nose, throat or lungs. In the majority of cases no attention is paid to a cold, therefore nearly half of the people have chronic catarrh in some form. To neglect a cold is to invite catarrh.

The second stage of catarrh is sometimes called an old cold. If in the head, there is roaring, cracking in the ears, periodical headache, and confusion of the senses. If in the nose, discharge, sneezing, noisy breathing, and bad breath. In the throat it produces enlarged tonsils, hawking, sore throat, hoarseness or weak voice When the catarrh reaches the bronchial tubes and lungs it produces cough, pain in the chest, expectoration, night sweats, shortness of breath and loss of sleep.

A cold in the head, which a single bottle of Peruna will cure, soon becomes a case of chronic catarrh, which will require many bottles to entirely cure. A sore throat, which one bottle of Peruna will cure, soon becomes chronic pharyngitis or enlarged tonsils which will require many bottles. A slight cough, which, without a vestige of doubt, will soon disappear with the use of Peruna, becomes chronic bronchitis, which requires a persistent use of Peruna for some time. There are a great many cases of consumption each year due directly to a neglect of coughs, colds, etc., which, if Peruna had been kept in the house and used according to directions, would have been prevented

For a free treatise on catarrh, coughs colds, consumption and all diseases of winter, send to The Peruna Drug Manufacturing Company, Columbus, Ohio.

GLASSES—The fitting of glasses has become such a factor in the treatment of nervous diseases that all such cases, when admitted into the hospitals, are at once referred to the oculist in charge who treats the vision to ascertain whether defective vision may not prove the cause of the disease. Dr. W. T. Adams is thoroughly equipped to do scientific work, as all lenses ar ground by actual measurement to correct the defect in each eye, separately. Consultation free Barnett House, Canton, O, Jan 20 and 21.

Awarded
Highest Honors—World's Fair,
DR.
PRICE'S
CREAM
BAKING
POWDER
MOST PERFECT MADE.
A pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. Free from Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant.
40 YEARS THE STANDARD.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

LOCAL HAPPENINGS.

Discovered this Week by Independent Investigators.

Born to Mr. and Mrs Peter Keller, in Wooster street, a son.

Walter Robinson, of Wooster, is the guest of Edward Miller, of this city.

Mrs. John Wolfesberger is spending several weeks with Cleveland friends.

Miss Sallie Fleisher, of Canton, is visiting her sister, Mrs. Henry Gribble.

Mrs. Robert Lomady and son, Oliver, have gone to Cincinnati, to visit relatives.

Stephen Keith has been appointed guardian of Bessie F McAllister, of Canton.

Messrs. Melvin and William Hostetter, of Warrenton, are visiting friends in the city.

Jacob Barrick, of New York, who has been visiting his parents on the West Side, returned home today.

The C., L & W. shifter crews have again resumed to work full time after an idleness of several weeks.

There will be a meeting of the trustees of the First M. E. church on Thursday night at 7 o'clock sharp.

The sixth of the subscription parties at the Massillon Club will be given Friday night. Progressive euchre.

The Wheeling & Lake Erie had a small wreck at Warrenton, Monday morning. Four cars were tipped over.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Stover entertained a sleighing party of young people, at their home near Canal Fulton, last night.

The Sinnock farm, near the Massillon hospital for the insane, was sold on Saturday to Jeremiah Schwier, for $2,295..

The Woman's Aid Society is preparing to present the charming opera "Little Red Ridinghood." It will be given in about two weeks.

The number of inmates in the infirmary on January 1st, was 220, a decrease of fourteen. Outside relief for Perry township, cost the infirmary 260 95.

At the health office it is stated that there is no more typhoid fever in town. There are many cases of grip, but the number cannot be approximated.

Mr. John Schott, of Iowa, is visiting relatives, Mr. and Mrs Lucas Schott and Mr. and Mrs. George Helline, in Wellman street, and is on his way to Elsace, Europe.

Mrs Hanna Hoover Biller of Canal Fulton, is dead. She was born in Hanover, York county, Pa, in 1816, removed to the vicinity of Canton in 1825 and died January 6, 1895, aged 78 years.

The funeral of the late John Schworm took place Tuesday afternoon. The pall bearers were David Schaidnagle, Martin Gearhart, Henry Suhr, John Matthews, Philip Fisher and Louis A Paul.

Miss Lauretta Clasman, of Boston, who has been visiting at the home of Mrs. Nellie Elliott, on South Erie street, left this morning for a visit with her parents, at Zanesville, for a few weeks.

Miss Helen Siebold slipped and fell while walking in North Mill street, Saturday afternoon, breaking her arm between the elbow and wrist. Miss Siebold is a daughter of Conrad Siebold, who resides in East Main street.

Jacob Kandenbaugh, of Idaho, who has been visiting his sister, Mrs. Chas Wendling, in Duncan street, and friends, has returned to his home, in Canal Dover, where he will remain until spring, and then will return to Idaho.

Word has been received in the city of the death of Mr. James P. Handy, at his home in Ghent, Ky. Mr. Handy is the father of Mrs Charles C Cook, of West Tuscarawas street. The deceased was eighty-two years old —Canton Repository.

Mrs. Mary Mobley, widow of the late John Mobley, of Canal Fulton, died Saturday morning, at 6 o'clock, of lung fever. She was well along in years and had no family. The funeral will take place at 10:30 Tuesday morning, from her late residence.

Cards have been received in this city announcing the marriage, on the 8th inst, of Miss Isabel Noble, daughter of Mr. and Mrs Thomas Noble, of San Diego, Cal, to Mr Albert L Richards. The young couple will reside in Rock Island, Ill

Mrs. Harter, of Canton, mother of Congressman M. D. Harter, of Mansfield, and Messrs. Isaac and Henry Harter, of Canton, is critically ill with grip. Congressman Harter has been summoned to her bedside and arrived from Washington this noon.

Anonymous communications cannot be use. Apparently innocent statements of alleged fact are so often sent to THE INDEPENDENT in this way, really designed to cause injury, that the rule is imperative Thus many perfectly proper articles are laid aside.

Mr. and Mrs Frank L Baldwin and Mr. and Mrs. Charles M. Russell left Wednesday at noon for New York, and will sail together for Genoa, Italy. They have planned a trip to last about four months, and being experienced travelers, will doubtless see a great deal that would escape the ordinary tourist's eye

Concerning the possible removal of the W. & L. E. shops from Norwalk to Massillon, the Reflector says: "Norwalk will fight. She will have the shops or the money. We strongly suspect, however, that the dispatch was written for another purpose, which will be made known later, and which bodes no good to Massillon."

About a dozen of Mr. and Mrs. Harvey Walters's Canal Fulton and Clinton friends called upon them at their Waechter street home, Tuesday night. The party had driven down in a large sleigh. A very enjoyable time was had by all. While here one of the horses was taken sick, necessitating the hiring of a local team to take them home.

Robert Sherrard, of Steubenville, president of the board of trustees of the Massillon hospital for insane, has gone to New York, where he will be joined by his brothers, the Rev. John Sherrard, of Rockville, Ind., and the Rev. Thomas Sherrard, of Chambersburg, Pa, and they will sail Wednesday on the City of Paris for a six month's tour of Great Britain, Europe and the Holy land

The last number of the Y lecture course will be given Thursday evening, January 24, by the Schumann quartette. The quartette consists of Mr S. B Johns, first tenor, Mr. Avery H. Harrier, second tenor, Mr. C. Norman Harrier, baritone, Mr. Arthur D. Cheney, basso, assisted by Miss Alice L. Watson, accompanist and Miss Cora Edsall, reader Single admission 35c., reserved seats 50c., gallery 25c.

The New Philadephia Advocate announces the election of E. L. Arnold, of Massillon, as director of the Citizens National bank. The board of directors organized by electing S. O'Donnell, president; E L Arnold, vice president; B. P. Scott, cashier; Frank Welty bookkeeper, and B H. Scott, teller. The Citizens National is one of the solid institution of Tuscarawas county, and one of the best managed in the state.

Daniel Jones, of Sherrodsville, has resigned the superintendency of the W. & L E. coal mines, and has assumed a like position with the Wainwright Coal Company, of this city. Before accepting the latter position Mr. Jones refused an offer to take charge of mines in Mexico at a salary of $2,000 per year. Mr. Jones is a competent manager, and his loss will be keenly felt by the W. & L. E company.

Tim Leroux, representing the Toledo firm, arrested on Monday by Constable Ertle, for selling impure vinegar, on complaint of W. E Hurd, deputy food and dairy commissioner, arrived in the city today. Mr. Leroux was accompanied by his counsel, L G Richardson. The case will be presented to Justice R H. Folger this afternoon Mr. Leroux stated that he had no idea that impure vinegar had been sold to represent pure cider vinegar.

, The Youngstown Vindicator, (Dem) says: Few persons who have read the testimony taken in the investigation of Judge Ricks, will agree with Chairman Bailey in the construction he placed upon it before the judiciary committee of congress yesterday. To make charges against judges, which are not substained by fullest proof, can result in nothing but public harm, and the evidence in this case falls far short of shaking the confidence of the public in the long life of untarnished probity of Judge Ricks.

Frank Wagner is a very sick man. Tuesday morning as he was walking down Tremont street on his way to work he was suddenly siezed with a fainting spell. He fell to the sidewalk unconscious. A passerby noticed his condition and summoning assistance carried him to a neighboring house Here restoratives were applied and consciousness was regained. He was taken to his home and medical aid was called. The physicians found that the cause of the sickness was a bad cold which had settled upon the lungs. His condition is very precarious today.

Lizzie Morgan, the young daughter of David Morgan, walked from her home in Wooster street to the West Side M E. church in Tremont street, Sunday morning, to attend Sabbath school. Paths had not yet been made and by the time she reached the church she was entirely exhausted She managed to get inside the door and immediately sank into a seat where she fell a swoon. Her condition was noticed by a young lady sitting near her who at once summoned assistance. Restoratives were applied under the influence of which the young lady speedily recovered. She is a very delicate child and the long walk through the drifted snow over taxed her strength.

The marriage of Mr. Gilbert N Porter and Miss Rose Fequway took place at the A M E Zion church Tuesday night. From the church Mr Porter and bride went to the home of the groom, where a reception was held About twenty five invited guests were present, and a pleasant evening was spent. At a late hour they departed, wishing Mr. and Mrs. Porter continued prosperity and happiness The newly married couple will reside in Wissmar street Mrs Porter's former home was Florence, Ala, while the groom is a well known business man of this city.

Constable Frank Ertle returned home from Toledo Tuesday. Tim Le Roux, president of the Toledo company whom Constable Ertle arrested for selling impure vinegar on a warrant sworn out by Food and Dairy Commissioner W. E. Hurd, will be arraigned before Justice R H Folger in this city Wednesday morning. Constable Ertle returned without his prisoner. He would have insisted upon having Mr. Le Roux accompany him to Massillon this morning, but the latter, upon the officer's arrival, was preparing to attend his daughter's wedding. Mr. Le Roux is a wealthy and responsible resident of Toledo, and was not called upon to furnish bond for his appearance.

Per Lee Hunt arrived home this noon after a four months' absence, during which he traveled extensively in Italy, France and England He left his mother and sisters on December 27, in Paris, where they expect to remain a number of weeks. They had not seen Mrs. Russell, Mr. Warren Russell and the Misses Russell in some time. The latter named party are now thought to be in Cairo. Mr. Hunt's trip was a very pleasant one, and he looks extremely well, after contact with the effete nations of the old world, but is extremely glad to return to the land where every man is his own sovereign. Mr. Hunt has "done" ruins, castles, art galleries, theatres and other things, adopted a language or two, besides having had a very good time.

Magical little granules—those tiny sugar coated Pellets of Dr. Pierce's—scarcely larger than mustard seeds, yet powerful to cure—active, yet mild in operation. The best liver pill ever invented. Cure sick headache, dizziness, constipation. One a dose. Whole vial 25 cents.

If you want a Jersey cow with a butter record of 15 pounds per week, or a thoroughbred Poland China brood sow, go to J. Marsh McDowell's large public sale at Dalton, January 24, 1895. See sale bill.

TROUBLE ABOUT SCREENS.

WORK DISCONTINUED AT TWO MINES ON THIS ACCOUNT.

A Fair Output of Coal Under Unfavorable Circumstances—Andersen Miners Want to Resume—The Trouble at Clover Hill and Warwick Mines

The mines in the Massillon district that were in operation yesterday, combined, turned out 2,740 tons or 137 cars of lump coal. At Clover Hill there was no work because of objection to an old screen that will be replaced immediately. It was said that the meshes had worn wider than one and one-fourth inches. The Anderson miners, who are idle because there are no drivers, are reported to have agreed to furnish drivers from their own ranks if the old hands refuse to work. At Minglewood there is a shutdown because there are not enough drivers to haul out the coal

The land owners, having failed to secure a blanket injunction to restrain the operators from using the new screens on the ground that the royalty contracts specify screens with an one-and one-eighth inch mesh, have in many cases served individual notices upon the operators to make no changes. These notices have been disregarded, the operators declaring it their intention to proceed and settle this matter equitably, but at leisure.

Work was discontinued at the Warwick mine today, because of an objection to the screen, which is said to be a trifle over 1¼ inches in mesh, in different places. The committee that investigated the screen reported that the inaccuracy was so slight as to warrant no cessation of work, but the men thought otherwise. The screen bars are the same that were in use when the mesh was 1¼ inches, and no objection was then made. The miners are sensitive concerning the screen situation, on the theory that the addition of one ninth to the width of the mesh increases the proportion of the fine coal one ninth also. This the operators say is preposterous, the increasing ratio being almost too inconsiderable for computation.

THE DRIVERS MEET.

Another delegate meeting of drivers was held at Miller's Hall, in Railroad street, Wednesday afternoon. About fourteen men are present, but all are not delegates, as it is an open meeting to which all day men are admitted. At 1:15 o'clock the convention was called to order with Michael Shannon in the chair, and C. M. Wilford as secretary. Each delegate made a report of the condition of affairs at the mine or mines he represented. No hopeful intelligence was exchanged. The greater part of the men could report but little else than that the mines were working with new drivers The following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That we condemn the action of our fellow men who have resumed work at the reduced price

At 1:45 o'clock sub district president, Henry Mullen, of the U M. W. of A., arrived and addressed the men for a few minutes. He told the men not to be influenced by remarks he made but that they should act upon their own authority. He thought, however, that the strike was lost and the best thing that could be done was to resume work. Wm Drigger, of Dalton, spoke for a few minutes During the course of his remarks he gave it as his opinion that the strike was lost and that the only thing to be done was to attempt to regain their old places at the reduced wages. Several others present made short addresses and all were in favor of resuming work at $1 60

The drivers have resolved to return to work at $1 60.

DISTRESS AMONG THE MINERS.

The Newman Correspondent's Views Concerning It.

NEWMAN, Jan. 16 —The promptness with which Governor McKinley responded to the Hocking valley miners' appeal is commendable, and so far we have failed to notice that the goods were returned. We believe that the condition of affairs in the Massillon district would justify a general appeal similar to the above. We have a great many miners in this district who would suffer considerably rather than make their wants known. Such people are honest and should not be allowed with their little ones to suffer. The respective township trustees have done their full duty towards relieving the distressed, and now that the township and county funds are about exhausted the only thing left will be to make a general appeal under the seal of the miners' organization, that is, of course, providing the mines do not resume operations in the near future.

The charges that State President Adams made public against the miners' officials are causing considerable comment, some even going so far as to brand Mr. Adams a crank; but to say the least on this matter, the language in which President Adams couches his charges is far from that of a crank. We are sorry this matter cannot be sifted down to the bottom. Some want Mr. Adams to make his charges specific, so that the convention in February can handle the matter properly, while others claim the complexion of the next convention can be foreshadowed, and an exoneration is sure to follow. Thus it stands.

Mrs T B. Davis and Mrs. E James, of Massillon, and Mrs Stanford, of North Lawrence, circulated among their Newman friends on Thursday of last week.

Your correspondent has questioned several of our women relative to their privilege of voting at our school election in the spring, and none of them care whether they vote or not.

We notice Cleveland is pushing Jimmie Hoyt for the Republican nomination for governor. We would suggest to the Cleveland people to trot out Blandin or Kerruish for they are very popular among the laboring class and would be very likely to make politics a success.

We hear considerable talk about new or green drivers in the coal mines, and especially at the Miller Hill mine, where the office force has volunteered to do the driving. The rumored amount taken out the first day varies from seven to eight tons. We venture to say that one good driver would take more coal than the entire force.

KILLED BY FALLING TOP.

Jacob Bach, a coal miner, aged about 50 years, was killed Wednesday morning in the Shetler mine, near Navarre, by falling top. He was shockingly crushed. The body was removed from the debris after considerable labor.

A WEST LEBANON ACCIDENT

Marion McFarren Kicked in the Head by a Horse.

WEST LEBANON, Jan. 16 —Marion McFarren, of Elton, received injuries Tuesday morning that came near proving fatal. Mr. McFarren had just driven up from Elton, to the home of Horace Beals, of this village, with whom he intended to visit for a short time. While at the stable unhitching the horse it became frightened at some object and throwing out its hind hoofs struck McFarren a severe blow on the back of the head, knocking him down. He was picked up in an unconscious state and was taken into the house. Medical aid was summoned and it required powerful restoratives and much time to bring him to An examination was then made of the wound and although it is very large and deep the skull is not fractured, and the attending physician has every reason to believe that he will wholly recover

The drillers in the employ of Sonnhalter Bros., of Massillon, began operations on the farm of John Cramer, Tuesday afternoon.

That Plea From Dalton.

DALTON, Jan 14

MR EDITOR—In the article from Dalton in your daily issue of January 3, 1896, entitled, "A Plea from Dalton to be Relieved from Wooster's Domination, etc," occurs a few statements which your correspondent desires to amend. In the matter of donations, Mayor Harrold informs us that the words, "Wooster giving grudgingly," should not have occurred Sir, also, an explanation as to the council's action is proper. This, he informs us, referred only to certain individuals in Wooster. In the great majority of cases the donations were given in a corresponding spirit to which they were received, i. e, with heartfelt gratitude. Your correspondent received his information from a member of the council, and makes this correction without asking in interviewing the informant, presuming that the mayor is correct.

This correction is offered at the suggestion of one of the sufferers I discover in the article a typographical error in which I am made to say that Mr. Selders was elected by a few votes, when it should have read was defeated by a few votes. Please correct These are the only adverse criticisms upon the article that have come to my ears from this village or from any other place than Wooster. And even from there an extract from a business letter reads: "Your people cannot be in earnest about seceding. I wish there was not as much truth in that MASSILLON INDEPENDENT article as there is, but if our people would only profit by it, I am sure the writer would be discovered to be more of a friend to Wooster than many who are berating him" The Orrville Crescent suggests that we have no more violent diatribes (quoted from memory) but get down to business, and get away from our enemies as fast as we can. The squib is friendly and the advice intended for the best interests of those interested.

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Mt Eaton News Letter.

MT EATON, Jan. 15 —Walter Klein is very low with lung fever.

Mrs Mary Oberdors died at the home of Miss Lucy Baldinger, Saturday morning, at the age of 83 years, 11 months and 22 days The funeral took place Sunday from the Reformed church, and was burried in the West Lawn cemetery.

Mrs J W. Simmons, of Wooster, will make her home with Mr. and Mrs. A. R Lucas this winter.

Miss Ora Schlafly, Rachel Buckwalter and Ella Messner was in Wooster Saturday the 5th

Mr. Edward Bettecker and Miss Clara Hoak were married since our last report.

George Hunsinger died at his home south of town Friday morning the 4th, at the age of 55 years, 6 months and 2 days. The funeral took place Sunday, at 1 o'clock, conducted by the Rev. Hoak, of Mt Hope, assisted by the Rev Mr Smith, of this place, and was followed by a large concourse of relatives and friends to his last resting place in the West Lawn cemetery.

Canal Dover Furnace.

A letter from Canal Dover has this to say of an industry in which J. P. Burton, of Massillon, is heavily interested: The Pennsylvania Coal & Iron Co.'s furnace, which has been idle the last year, will be opened up and remodeled with double capacity. The Johnson plant at Lorain, has contracted for one year's output of iron. Furnace bonds amounting to $25,000 were taken by citizens The plant will be valued at $200 000 when completed Work on the remodeling began Monday. The manager, S. W. Croxton, is in Pittsburg, purchasing improved machinery for the furnace.

If you have catarrh of the nose, throat or lungs, have it cured at once Do not risk your life by entering a hard winter in this condition, inviting colds, grip and pneumonia Consult eminent specialist, Dr W T Adams, who will be at the Barnett House, Canton, January 20 and 21

TEDIOUS SUFFERING FINDS RELIEF.

HAVERHILL, N H —Many physicians have pronounced as incurable, diseases of the skin and blood Mrs Hodsdon, of this place abandoned the old school method and used Dr. Kennedy's Favorite Remedy and was cured.

In October, 1890, and for a year after, Mrs. Hodsdon suffered from a diseased ankle bone She had always been troubled with Salt Rheum which aggravated the diseased limb. Prescriptions and medicines of all sorts were used, but with no benefit. Dr. Kennedy's Favorite Remedy was tried, and it drove the poison out of her blood, healed the ulcerous sores, and restored Mrs. Hodsdon to health and strength.

Favorite Remedy cleanses the blood, and strengthens the nerves. In cases of scrofula and salt rheum, it cures where all else fails.

CHARGED WITH FORGERY.

A WARRANT ISSUED FOR THE ARREST OF DANIEL MARKS.

Joseph Grass Charges that Marks Presented Orders to Him, Bearing the Alleged Signature of Amos Mase—Mase Pronounces the Signature Forgeries.

Constable Frank Ertle left for Strasburg this afternoon armed with a warrant for the arrest of Daniel Marks, the son of a prominent farmer of that vicinity. The warrant was sworn out on the oath of Joseph Grass, a Massillon saloon-keeper, who charges young Marks with forgery. On the seventh day of this month Marks presented to Mr. Grass an order bearing the name of Amos Mase as the signature. This order requested Mr. Grass to pay ten dollars to Marks. The former being thoroughly acquainted with Amos Mase promptly turned over the amount. Later Marks presented two orders for three dollars each Upon being confronted with the orders Mr Mase denounced them as forgeries and a warrant was immediately issued for Marks' arrest

That Arizona Murder.

E D Doll has received a letter from his brother, G W. Doll, confirming the report of the double murder of his brother and son, of Alma, Arizona, by Mexicans Frank M Doll was born and raised in Stark county. He was a son of John Doll, and brother of Eli, Benjamin and Isaac Doll, farmers in this vicinity, who greatly mourn the loss of their beloved brother His family consisted of six children, four sons and two daughters, of which there are but two living at present—F. M Doll, jr, of Northern Texas, and Lily Doll, living with her uncle, G W Doll, of Galveston, Texas. Canton papers are asked to copy

A Friend's Advice.

Some four or five years ago J A. Goodyear, a young man full of life and vigor, left the old farm in Calhoun county, for the more active life in the city. Drifting into the telegraph business, he secured a position on the O & N. W. railroad, at Republic, Mich. In addition to his duties as operator, he was required to sell tickets, check baggage and make himself generally useful Between the exacting officials on the one side and the inconsistent public on the other, he was worked and worried to such an extent that his health gave out and one day he was carried to his home, after having a severe nervous spasm; he grew from bad to worse until he had to relinquish his position, a physical wreck. The doctor could not cure him and told him so, but advised him to go to Ann Arbor and place himself in charge of that world wide institution of learning, which he did. He continued with their treatment constantly and faithfully for four long years, receiving little, if any, benefit. While in this condition, a friend gave him a bottle of Dr. Wheeler's Nerve Vitalizer, with an urgent request to use it. Not wishing to offend his friend, he promised to do so, but did not, because, as he argued with himself, "What is the use of taking that 'stuff' if the most learned nerve specialists in the world can not cure me?" But as the time passed he would occasionally think of the neglected bottle of medicine given him and his promise to use it. One day he picked it up and mechanically pulled the cork, measured out a dose and took it; a change seemed to come over him, his nervousness abated, his mind became clear and he thought he felt something of his old time vigor. He continued taking the Vitalizer until he was able to sit up, then to walk a few steps; the sluggish blood in his veins became active, color returned to his flesh and he felt the need of more food. He soon improved so that he sought and became engaged in light labor and earned the first dollar in nearly two years; hope attained its long vacated position in his brain and his friends rejoiced at the wonderful change. Mr. Goodyear is now leading a thoroughly active and successful life, which he says he is proud to attribute to Dr. Wheeler's Nerve Vitalizer, the greatest nerve builder ever produced for nervous prostration, spasms, fits, sleeplessness, mental depression, exhausted vitality, despondency, sexual and general debility. For sale by Morganthaler & Heister, Z T Baltzly and F. E Seaman, and all druggists

It May Do as Much for You

Mr. Fred Miller, of Irving, Ill., writes that he had a severe kidney trouble for many years, with severe pains in his back and also that his bladder was affected. He tried many so called kidney cures, but without any good result. About a year ago he began the use of Electric Bitters, and found relief at once. Electric Bitters is especially adapted to cure of all kidney and liver troubles and often gives almost instant relief One trial will prove our statement. Price only 50c for large bottle. At Z. T. Baltzly's drug store.

Advertised Letters.

List of letters remaining unclaimed in the postoffice at Massillon, January 15

LADIES.

Hodson, Miss Anna Smith, Mrs. Nellie
Murphy, Mrs. Neil

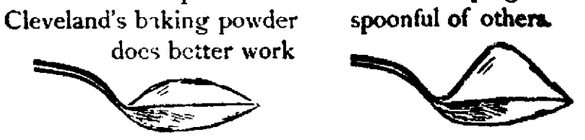
MEN.

Bachert, E. Miller, S. M
East, F W. Manager Powell Co.
Burgoon, J. P. Richter, P H.
Cianciulli, J. Schriver, Joseph
Columbus, A. C. Wolf, Henry
Merchant, Fred.

Persons calling for the above named letters will please say advertised.

CLEMENT RUSSELL, P. M

A rounded spoonful of Cleveland's baking powder does better work than a heaping spoonful of others.



Cleveland's Baking Powder

was shown to be the strongest pure cream of tartar powder —*Latest U. S. Govt. Report.*

EDWARD WHITE DEAD.

The Sad Event Occurs Tuesday Evening at Sewickley.

A brief dispatch conveyed the sad news to Massillon, Tuesday evening, that Edward, son of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph R White, had died at their new home in Sewickley, Pa The shock to the family friends in Massillon, especially among the former associates of the manly young fellow, was very great, and only the deepest sympathy is expressed for the bereaved family The end came at 4 25 Tuesday afternoon. The funeral will take place on Thursday in Massillon Services will be held in Sewickley at 7 o'clock Wednesday evening, and the body will arrive in this city on train No 9, due here at 10.38 a m

More than a formal notice should be given to the death of the son of Mr. J R and Mrs. White formerly citizens of Massillon. Edward Melmonde White was a young man of great promise and dearly beloved by his family and friends. He was born in this city May 5, 1874, was educated in the public schools, and spent a year in the Western Reserve academy in Hudson. He took a course in a business college in Pittsburg, and entered the Merchants and Manufacturers' National bank as an assistant cashier, where he remained for more than a year He had just accepted a responsible position in the office of a manufacturing firm in Allegheny when he was stricken down with the dread disease, typhoid fever, which ended his life at his home in Sewickley, January 15, after an illness of three weeks

The death of this young man, not yet 21 years of age, possessed of many admirable qualities, is a deep affliction to his parents and relatives In his moral character he was above reproach. He abhorred the use of intoxicants His home life was especially commendable, always obedient to the wishes of his parents, an affectionate son and brother. He was also wise beyond his years, and his advice was sought in all important family matters He gave promise of a successful business career, and was possessed of sterling qualities which go to the making of a useful and honorable man "Whom the gods love die young" was said of yore.

***

Mrs. Sarah F. Combs
Auburn, Mass.

All Broken Down

Weak, Nervous, Dizzy Spells

Hood's Sarsaparilla Perfectly Cured.

"C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.:

"I had been in poor health for a long time. For years my appetite was very poor. Supper was my best meal, but even then I could not sleep nights and I had to walk the floor a great deal at night. I was very nervous and had frequent dizzy spells and headaches. I suffered with pains in my bowels.

I Did Not Think I Could Live

three months when I decided to try Hood's Sarsaparilla for my blood. Before I had used one bottle I began to feel better and my appetite improved. I was troubled with constipation, so I got a box of Hood's Vegetable Pills. Soon I passed a knotted tape worm 25 feet long. At once the pains in my bowels ceased and though very weak, I began to pick up in appetite and strength. I am no longer troubled with headache or dizzy spells, and sleep soundly. I am perfectly well and work hard each day." MRS. SARAH F. COMBS, Auburn, Mass.

Hood's Pills cure all liver ills, biliousness, jaundice, indigestion, sick headache. 25c.

LATEST FRENCH CRISIS.

PARIS, Jan. 16 —The press generally condemns the President for deserting his post in a time of danger. The Journal declares that the present state affairs will result in anarchy. Socialists are jubilant and boldly claim a victory. The national convention will be convoked Thursday, to elect a president

The Trolley Strike.

BROOKLYN, Jan. 16 —The trolley strike is becoming more serious. Threats are made and bloodshed is feared The police this morning carried extra ammunition.

The Franking Privilege.

WASHINGTON, Jan 16 —The franking privilege has been partially revived Congressmen are permitted to frank matter not exceeding an ounce.

French Royalists Moving.

LONDON, Jan 16 —From the movement of the Duke of Orleans, it is believed the royalists are preparing to take advantage of the French crisis

Ringing Noises

In the ears, sometimes a roaring, buzzing sound, are caused by catarrh, that exceedingly disagreeable and very common disease Loss of smell or hearing also result from catarrh. Hood's Sarsaparilla, the great blood purifier, is a peculiarly successful remedy for this disease, which it cures by purifying the blood.

Hood's Pills are the best after dinner pills, assist digestion, prevent constipation.

Knights of the Maccabees.

The state commander writes us from Lincoln, Neb, as follows: "After trying other medicines for what seemed to be a very obstinate cough in our two children we tried Dr. King's New Discovery and at the end of two days the cough entirely left them. We will not be without it hereafter, as our experience proves that it cures where all other remedies fail"—Signed F. W. Stevens state com —Why not give this great medicine a trial, as it is guaranteed and trial bottles are free at Z T. Baltzly's drug store. Regular size 50c, and $1.00

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The Best Salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is gauranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by Z. T. Baltzly

"I know an old soldier who had chronic diarrhœa of long standing to have been permanently cured by taking Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhœa Remedy," says Edward Shumpik, a prominent druggist of Minneapolis, Minn. "I have sold the remedy in this city for over seven years and consider it superior to any other medicine now on the market for bowel complaints." 25 and 50 cent bottles of this remedy for sale by Morganthaler & Heister

What You Can Buy for 10c.

A 11 inch steel fry pan, 6 qt. retinned stew pan or kettle, genuine Hunter flour sifter, 10 qt. tin bucket, 10 qt. retinned dairy pan, 1 gallon coffee pot, 1 gallon oil can, 1 gallon measure, 2 lb Japanese tea or coffee can, large decorated slop pail. The are all worth from 20c to 30c. each every where, our price is 10c. Pennock & Co., Canton.

There is good reason for the popularity of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy Davis & Buzard, of West Monterey, Clarion Co, Pa, says: "It has cured people that our physicians could do nothing for. We persuaded them to try a bottle of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy and they now recommend it with the rest of us." 25 and 50 cent bottles for sale by Morganthaler & Heister

Mrs Dr. Harkey Adams has not discontinued her monthly visits to Canton, but will be at the Barnett Hotel, Canton, January 20 and 21. No afflicted body should fail to call on Mrs. Dr. Adams A consultation will cost nothing, and may be the means of saving you hours of needless pain.

Special Inducements for Cash Only

On my entire stock of Furniture

Call and See that We Mean Business,

AT **HIGERD'S, 53 S. Erie Street**

Undertaking in all its branches. Night and Sunday Calls answered from 89 North Hill street.

Just What You Want—A Pair of Those

Fine Beaver Gauntlet Gloves For Driving.

Wool Caps, Double Knit, 35 and 50c. | *Wool Gloves, 25 and 50c.*
Single Roll Knit Caps, 25, 35 and 50c. | *Saxony Wool Mitts, 50c.*

UNDERWEAR. **BARGAINS IN EVERY DEPARTMENT.** HOSIERY.

Heavy Jersey Shirts, 50c. *Fine Flannel Shirts.*

This is invoicing time and we are opening Startling Bargains to make Room for Spring Stock.

Sabana Latest Collar, Waldorf Latest Link Cuff. | **SPANGLER & CO. Bargain Hat House.** | Star Dress and Percale Shirts Latest Out.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®
NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

THEATRICAL BUDGET

The Latest Plays Produced In New York City.

THE PLOT OF "THE FATAL CARD."

Palmer's Theater Dedicated Anew to Melodrama—Henry Arthur Jones' Comedy, "The Case of Rebellious Susan"—Potter Dramatizing Du Maurier's "Trilby."

There is a temporary lull in the presentation of striking novelties in this city. After such highly spiced affairs as "The Masqueraders" and "Gismonda" a revival of "The Old Homestead" appears a trifle tame. That good rural drama, however, is on for a run at the Star theater, where it is expected to continue for a long time to come. It is mounted more elaborately than ever, although that seems scarcely possible, and the introduction of a num-

SCENE FROM "THE FATAL CARD."

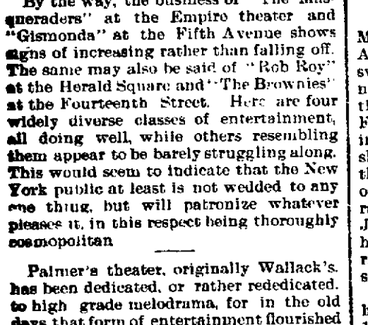
ber of really wonderful electric light and storm effects by Herr Mayrhoffer have served to increase the "realism" of the piece greatly

By the way, the business of "The Masqueraders" at the Empire theater and "Gismonda" at the Fifth Avenue shows signs of increasing rather than falling off. The same may also be said of "Rob Roy" at the Herald Square and "The Brownies" at the Fourteenth Street. Here are four widely diverse classes of entertainment, all doing well, while others resembling them appear to be barely struggling along. This would seem to indicate that the New York public at least is not wedded to any one thing, but will patronize whatever pleases it, in this respect being thoroughly cosmopolitan

Palmer's theater, originally Wallack's, has been dedicated, or rather rededicated, to high grade melodrama, for in the old days that form of entertainment flourished conspicuously in that magnificently located house A. M. Palmer and Charles Frohman are the principals in this new deal, and their first production was "The Fatal Card," by Haddon Chambers and B. C. Stephenson This play has made an enormous success at the Adelphi theater, London, and it bids fair to do the same thing in this city

The scene of "The Fatal Card" is first laid in a mining camp, where Forrester, a card sharp, has been convicted and is about to be hanged. His life, however, is saved through the intervention of Gerald Austen After tearing in halves the card which caused the trouble, and each taking half, the men go their ways.

The scene changes to England after a lapse of many years. Forrester, now known as Marrable, has grown rich, but is still a rogue and is plotting a big robbery with a gang of burglars. Gerald appears as suitor for the hand of Marrable's daughter Margaret, for the men do not recognize each other A stockbroker against whom Marrable's gang is plotting proves to be Gerald's father. The old man is killed in his office, and Gerald suspects Marrable of complicity in the crime. He conceals himself and overhears all, but is discovered. His death is inevitable, and the task falls on Marrable The latter decides on a diabolical method—that of blowing him up with an infernal machine in a nearby cottage, whither he carries him gagged and bound As he is about to leave Gerald to his fate Marrable discovers his identity, and, mindful of his old predicament, proposes to spare his life As they are about to flee Margaret appears Intent only on saving his daughter, Marrable hurls the bomb through a window It immediately



"THE CASE OF REBELLIOUS SUSAN"—ACT I.

explodes and shatters the cottage. When the smoke and dust clear away, Marrable is discovered dead, while Margaret and Gerald are uninjured

The cast is altogether an exceptional one, including as it does W H Thompson, the best character actor in America, W J Ferguson, J H Stoddart, James O Barrows, E J Ratcliffe, R A Roberts, Amy Busby, May Robson and Agnes Miller

Henry Arthur Jones, the English dramatist, has been very much more in evidence in this city during the present season than all of our really prominent American playwrights put together First of all, John Drew opened his season with "The Bauble Shop," which proved so great a success that its stay was prolonged. Then the Empire theater stock company presented "The Masqueraders," which, if all signs do not fail, will last through the cold weather. Now, however, at the Lyceum we are afforded the first opportunity to gauge Mr. Jones' ability as a writer of comedy, for there "The Case of Rebellious Susan" is on view. The success of the piece can, of course, only be determined after a week or two.

"The Case of Rebellious Susan" is in three acts. The first act shows the drawing room at Sir Harabin's, Mayfair, London. Lady Susan Harabin discovers a package of her husband's love letters and is beside herself with rage and indignation. She demands that Sir Harabin make every possible reparation and promise "never to do so any more," or she will do the same thing herself. Sir Harabin is contrite and offers to buy her a villa at Cannes or jewelry in Bond street, but will not promise never to have another liaison, for he is afraid he may break his word, "and that would be so mean." Lady Susan thereupon snaps her fingers at her liege and takes herself off to Egypt—of all places—with her friend, Mrs. Quesna. Immediately on her arrival at Cairo she keeps her word and engages in a desperate flirtation with a young fellow named Edensor. They meet later at the house of Sir Richard Cato, Lady Susan's uncle, and are formally introduced. On being left alone they rush into each other's arms and are so found by Sir Richard. Young Edensor is shipped off, despite his protestation that he will surely die before reaching his destination. He does not die, however, but falls in love with another young woman and promptly marries her. In the last act Sir Harabin and Lady Susan meet at Sir Richard's house in London and are reconciled and engage in a charming love scene immediately preceding the final curtain.

That literary genius, bon vivant, raconteur, general man about town and clever play adapter, Paul M. Potter, is hard at work on a dramatization of Du Maurier's hypnotic novel, "Trilby," for Manager A. M. Palmer, and the joke is flying about the Rialto that every actress in town who is ambitious to play the title role is having her feet measured and photographed.

In the main this is only a joke, but in at least a couple of cases it is cold, unstockinged truth. The matter has, however, been decided finally by Mr. Palmer, who has awarded the coveted prize to Miss Virginia Harned, who will at least not resemble Du Maurier's heroine with regard to slenderness, for she does not in the slightest degree convey to the beholder the impression that she is about to go off with galloping consumption.

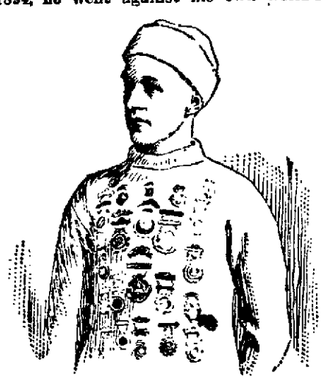
The man who will impersonate Svengali, the uncanny villain, has not yet been positively selected, although it is said that the part will probably be offered to E. J. Henley, who ought to be able to enact it as well as any actor on the American stage. OCTAVUS COHEN.

New York.

Skating Champion John S. Johnson.

John S. Johnson, the sturdy young Minneapolis Swede, is not only king of American skaters, but he is one of the swiftest bicyclists in this country. For a number of years Joe Donoghue stood at the head among American skaters, but on Feb. 16, 1893, Johnson defeated Donoghue in the majority of the national championships and became generally regarded as the Newburg expert's superior. On this occasion Donoghue claimed to be sick, but races since then have generally resulted in Johnson's favor. Donoghue, however, still has hopes of worsting his Minneapolis rival, and the men will doubtless meet in several races this year.

During his career on the ice Johnson has broken many records. In January, 1894, he went against his own world's



JOHN S. JOHNSON.

record of 1 minute 22 seconds for half a mile and cut the record to 1 minute 16 4-5 seconds. On Feb. 26 of the same year he broke the world's ten mile record in Montreal, covering the distance in 31 minutes 11 1-5 seconds. The best previous time was made by Smith of St. Paul, who skated the ten miles in 32 minutes 37 seconds Johnson made the entire distance without the assistance of pacemakers.

The annual championships of the National Amateur Skating association are scheduled for Orange lake, New Jersey, Jan. 19. The programme for the championship includes races at 440 yards, one mile, five miles and ten miles. None of these events came off last winter, owing to the absence of suitable ice at Red Bank, N. J. In the 1893 series at Red Bank, Howard Moshier of Storm King, N. Y., won the 440 yard event, and he is training hard to retain his title

Other entries for the 440 yard championship are Jem and Joe Donoghue, Newburg, N. Y.; C. and W. Clark, Storm King, N. Y.; W. G Douglass, New York A. C.; S. M. Phillips, New York, and John S Johnson.

What Ward Saved In Baseball.

"Some time ago," says O. P. Caylor, in speaking of John M Ward, "I announced that, owing to Johnnie's fondness for the good and beautiful things of life, his assets consisted of six suits of clothes, seven lop eared dogs, a conscience, some hopes and little else in sight. Several days ago John stopped me on Broadway and reported that the inventory which I had made must be revised. One suit of clothes, he said, had already been worn out in the assiduous labor of reading Blackstone, two of his lop eared dogs had died of 'pip' or some insidious disease, his conscience was suffering from an ingrowing conviction and the price of the good and beautiful had not been lowered by the tariff. He hinted that unless he could get a job with a fat salary attachment, some one would die and leave him a legacy, or dogs would go up in price, he would have to sacrifice some real estate of which he had great expectations, provided he could hold it a few years longer."

Gus Heege's Latest Play.

Augustus Heege, the creator of the role of Yon Yonson and the originator of Swedish dialect comedy, has nearly completed a new three act comedy drama entitled "A Yenuine Yentleman," in which he will star next season. Yon Yonson has proved a valuable piece of property as interpreted by Mr. Heege, who, by the way, is an actor of rare ability. Mr. Heege has been gathering material for "A Yenuine Yentleman" for several years, and he feels confident that it will possess novelty and originality enough to make it popular. Manager Litt will provide the play with a fine outfit of scenery—in fact, will make a scenic production of it.

FITZ FEARS A FIZZLE.

He Thinks Corbett Wishes to Avoid a Meeting.

THOSE TWO RECENT FATAL FIGHTS.

Fitzsimmons Says the Champion Hopes Public Sentiment Will Prevent the Proposed Battle This Year—No One Could Play Checkers on John L. Sullivan's Coattail.

It will depend in a great measure upon the attitude of James J. Corbett whether or not boxing shall remain the premier sport of America. To kill it outright is an impossible task, for while there flows a drop of English, Scotch, Irish or Welsh blood in the veins of men the game is sure to endure. The passion for strife is inherent in man—at least in the races I speak of—and boxing is the most natural and least harmful outlet for it. The sport began away back in the Grecian era, when even kings donned the cestus, or a glove like it—they called it by a different name—and contended manfully for the laurel wreath of victory, and that sport is sure to continue until the end of time.

The progress of the game, however, can be checked for a time and its popularity made to wane. This hinges largely upon the actions of the principal actors in the pugilistic play. If champions won't fight, but rather translate themselves into writers, orators and actors, why certainly the play is sure to drag along drearily and public interest become dormant. Sporting people want to see champions perform, and manifest but small concern in the deeds of minor actors—of the square circle, I mean—no matter how meritorious those deeds may be.

I note with regret that champions nowadays evince but a slight regard for the public, to whom they owe everything they

BOB FITZSIMMONS.

have in a monetary way. The moment they have won the proud title of champion and corralled the gold which that title brings them they shirk the duties and responsibilities of their position. They loftily ignore honest, bona fide challenges from rivals who have a right to battle for the pennant and studiously avoid a second or a third championship contest in every possible way. This is unfair to the public as well as to rival aspirants for fistic fame, and it is with pleasure that I record one luminous exception to this ignoble practice. That exception is John L. Sullivan, ex-champion of the world. No man breathing could play checkers on his coattails when he was monarch of the arena. He fairly and manfully met every honorable challenge, were the challenger American, Briton or Maori. I wish for the sake of honest sport there were more like him today.

Now to revert to my original proposition. I hold that the success or failure of the manly art in the immediate future depends greatly upon James J. Corbett. He and I, as everybody knows, are matched to fight for the championship of the world at Jacksonville, Fla., some time after July 1 of the present year. I could not induce Corbett when we met in New York to make an earlier date nor even set a specific date for the meeting. This caused me some misgivings as to his honesty of purpose at the time, although each of us posted a weighty forfeit to appear in the ring. It may be asked why I did not insist upon some fixed date. My answer is that I could not. I had to submit to all of Corbett's propositions or lose the opportunity of meeting him in the magic circle. To insure that opportunity I waived every right to which a principal is entitled. I wished to leave him no loophole through which he could escape a conflict. I permitted him to be absolute dictator as to time, place and amount of stakes we should battle for. This I did to show the public that I was in earnest. For this I received the commendation of the press throughout the land. My conduct had been such a striking contrast to his. He, it will be remembered, dodged my challenge to him to battle for the world's championship—this, too, after he had publicly promised through the press that he would meet me should I defeat his old time rival, Joe Choynski, and Dan Creedon. This dual task I performed, and yet the big Californian tried to shirk a battle. He essayed the trick that many brave (?) men did in the late war. He attempted to send a "substitute" to do battle with me in the person of Steve O'Donnell of Australia. It was such a poor counterfeit of what Manager Billy Brady calls "strategic retreat" that everybody saw through it. Such a howl of indignation went up from press and public that Corbett, despite the utmost reluctance on his part, was driven into making a match. Visions of empty houses and depleted coffers in the box office terrified "Gentleman Jim," who, unless general report does him gross injustice, loves gold far more than he does glory. This soul inspiring dread alone prompted him to finally take the action he did.

What causes me considerable uneasiness now is the way Corbett has been talking of late. He is philosophizing, and everybody knows that philosophers don't fight. He seizes upon the late unfortunate incident at New Orleans, where Andy Bowen was accidentally killed in a contest with George Lavigne, as a fitting opportunity to discourse upon "the discouraging outlook of boxing in the future," the "death blow of pugilism" and the like. In fact, he broadly intimates that he is not sorry that such a state of affairs should be brought to pass. Upon my word, I believe him. I do not think he wants to fight. His heart was never in the game. Having fulfilled his "mission" and "elevated" the ring by carefully culling his adversaries and avoiding the shoals of danger in the pugilistic sea, he can, he thinks, retire profitably if not honorably with the proud title of world's champion. Heaven save the mark! How did he win it? By whipping two broken down, prematurely old men—one, John L. Sullivan, fat, slow, cumbersome and paralyzed in his lower limbs by a combination of diseases; the other, Charles Mitchell, debilitated, short winded and equally slothful . om years of riotous living. The man he feared, Peter Jackson, after his memorable sprinting match with him at the California Athletic club some years ago—by courtesy called a draw—he studiously and persistently avoided. Sandow and Samson, aided by a derrick, could not have dragged him into a ring to meet the ebony fighter. He held him off for years. Finally, when Jackson was a broken down man physically, as Corbett knew, and under the care of Dr. John Wilson Gibbs of New York, the Californian became clamorous for a fight. He wanted to add a third invalid to his staff.

Corbett is now pursuing the same course with me that he did with Jackson. He is dodging the issue. He will fight at no place but Jacksonville—this, too, in the face of a recent enactment which makes boxing illegal in Florida. We can't contest there. Corbett won't go to New Orleans, where there is a chance to pull the contest off. He won't go to Mexico and battle for the $50,000 purse offered by the Edison kinetoscope people. In a word, he won't battle anywhere on earth unless compelled by public opinion to do so. I sincerely hope that that opinion will be voiced in no uncertain sound before my auburn locks turn gray.

The recent casualties in the ring, deplorable as they are, will not stop boxing. The rightful acquittal of Kid Lavigne of all responsibility for Bowen's death at New Orleans and the consequent impetus given to boxing in northern clubs prove that. Poor Bowen's death was a sheer accident. Had the floor of the ring where his head bumped with fearful force been padded Andy would have been alive today. Big hearted, genial, fun loving Con Riordan—God bless him!—was liable to drop dead from apoplexy at any time in or out of a ring. The autopsy proved that poor Con was sociable to a fault and loved the wine cup and jolly companions too well. The night of the casualty at Syracuse I did not hit my partner hard enough to hurt a child. He was in no condition to box, and by agreement we both played very "light," so lightly indeed that the audience hissed us. Con Riordan died of congestion of the brain, caused by alcoholic drink, and not from any blow received.

A word in conclusion. As to my encounters, no man in sound physical condition, barring accident, can be killed in any such contest. Eminent authorities like Dr. William F. Shrady, Dr. John Wilson Gibbs, Dr. G. W. Jacobus, Dr. Maurice J. Levi and J. W. Tufts agree upon this. When a man is killed, it is found that some vital organ is defective, or else he is dispatched by some unlooked for accident like that which befell Bowen at New Orleans. Such accidents are very rare. The percentage of deaths in the ring is not one-tenth as great as that occurring in football, and the record of permanent injuries does not begin to approach that of baseball, wrestling and other games. Why, then, discriminate against boxing when other and more dangerous sports are permitted? If Corbett and your humble servant ever meet in the ring, I will wager every dollar I ever hope to see that neither of us is even seriously hurt, not to say killed or permanently injured, and we will do our prettiest at that to win quickly and decisively. Why? Because we are both sound, healthy men and will be in the pink of condition if we face each other. Besides—and I say it without vanity—we are both too clever to receive the full force of a blow. That is where science comes in. In the event of our meeting I firmly believe that, barring accidents, I will win the battle. I am now an American citizen, and if I do win I will uphold the championship against all comers and keep that championship, if I can, in the land of the free and the home of the brave.

Bob Fitzsimmons

WINTER BASEBALL GOSSIP.

Frank Killen has signed with Pittsburg for another year.

President Reach of the Philadelphia club is an enthusiastic wheelman.

Jack Rowe, one of the Detroit "Big Four," is in the cigar business in Buffalo.

Paul Radford, having become the heir of a comfortable estate, has retired from baseball.

The Baltimores have signed a new pitcher, of the name of Kissenger, from the Virginia league.

Like the late Mike Kelly, Arlie Latham, the frisky third baseman of the Reds, is a complete failure as an actor.

Oliver Tebeau has great faith that two of his young blood pitchers, Wallace and Griffiths, will develop into valuable men.

Jimmie Galvin proposes to show some of the big League managers in the early spring that he is not a back number. He is practicing daily.

Judge Cullom says Anson is willing to make another $500 bet with E. B. Talcott that the Chicagos will beat out the New Yorks next season.

John M. Ward was among the first of curve pitchers when he joined the Athletics in 1877, and his old catcher, McClure, is now a common pleas judge in Pennsylvania.

The Knockout Blow.

"The only knockout I ever received," says Jim Hall, "was from Bob Fitzsimmons—a terrific right swing that caught me on the left side of the jawbone and partly on the tip of the chin and stunned me instantly. I beat Pritchard and Slavin by a combination of straight drives and short arm swings. Most men win by swinging knockouts, but I can put enough force for the purpose on a straight punch for mouth or jaw."

Joe Choynski has settled many a foe by jabbing upper cuts under the chin. Joe favors a short swing, preferably with the left, as more apt to catch men unawares, but his specialty is a lightning upper cut. It must be quickly given and is not really a knockout, but simply staggers the man and paves the way for a final swing or jab.

NYE IN WASHINGTON.

A THOUGHTFUL EXPRESSION ON THE BROW OF THE PRESENT CONGRESS.

He Meets the Vice President, Who Regales Him With Two Anecdotes Dealing With Great Public Questions—The Really Happy Man Is Out of Politics.

[Copyright, 1895, by Edgar W. Nye.]

WASHINGTON,
DURING THE HOLIDAYS.

This is a great place in which to study nature, especially when a new congress is here reading the signs on the high buildings and taking drawing lessons (learning how to draw its mileage). Always when a large number of new members are sent in at one time isolated barns bring a good rental here. I have a piece of suburban property here on which I grow turnips, but there are a haunted house and barn on the place

READING SIGNS ON THE HIGH BUILDINGS.

which are used constantly now—and have been for the past year—for rehearsals. I presume that my live stock out there has heard more speeches on the tariff and currency than the president of the senate or the speaker of the house.

The vice president was speaking the other day to me on board the Asheville and Washington sleeper of the old time political stump speaker, and among other things told of Dick Oglesby's methods of dealing with the currency question.

"Gentlemen," he said, "we now come to the currency question, of which the Democrats talk to you so much.

"Now, they ought not to do that. They don't understand and never did and never will understand the currency question. Why, gentlemen, the plain goddlemighty's truth about the currency question is that it's as much as the Republicans can do to understand it."

Speaking further on of joint debates, Mr. Stevenson told of one which occurred between General Fry and Colonel Woodford, if I am not mistaken, in a little western town.

Woodford had been a Union soldier from Kentucky, but was a hot Democrat, while General Fry, of course, was a Republican. Woodford said to Fry: "I'm no speaker in public, never havin had any advantages, but after ye're troo, ef there's time, I'll make a few disj'inted remarks jest so's you all won't have it intirely your own way."

So after General Fry had spoken in a moderate way, among other things referring to the magnanimity of the federal government to the south after the war, Colonel Woodford arose and said:

"Gentlemen, ye've all heerd what Jinerel Fry says, especially about the Republicans' magnanimity after the wah. Now, gentlemen, Jinerel Fry ortent to do that, jest because he comes from Danville, where they have a college and churches and telegrafts. It's no way for him to come down here where we are plain people, with no advantages and no schools and no the-a-ters, and tell us about the magnanimity of the Republicans after the war.

"We are all plain people here, and we make no pretensions whatever, gentlemen, but if there's anything we do love next to our wives and our country it's the everlastin North American truth.

"And what did they do with poor old Stonewall Jackson at the clothes of the wah? Mind ye, I didn't agree with Stonewall regardin the wah, but yet he was a brave man, and, though I fit on the other side, my blood boils when I think of the way they treated him after the Confederacy busted up. And what did they do with Stonewall Jackson, as brave a man as ever straddled a wah hoss, gentlemen? Took him and tried him by drum head cote martial and had him shot! Took him out like a deserter and shot him in the bresh!"

"But," said General Fry, "Colonel Woodford, you don't want to mislead these people here. Everybody agrees on the courage and heroism of General Stonewall Jackson, north as well as south. There's no controversy about that, and everybody knows who reads at all that General Stonewall Jackson was shot in battle while leading a charge, and accidentally, by one of his own men."

"Now, Jinerel Fry," continued Woodford, with a look of mild reproof, "ye must not come down here and strive to bamboozle our people becuz ye come from Danville, where there's a college and opry house. We are plain folks here, and we don't aim to put on any style; but, boys, when Jinerel Fry comes here and seeks to pervert the facts we call him down. We know that we are not highly educated people here, but next to liberty and the love we hold for our homes we love the great big eternal truth, and when Jinerel Fry, with all his advantages, comes here to warp our minds regardin the magnanimity of the Republican party at the clothes of the wah he should not be permitted to do so.

"Now, gentlemen, what did they do with Jinerel Robert E. Lee at the clothes of the wah? Of co'se I did not fully agree with Jinerel Lee regardin the wah and fit on the other side; but, gentlemen, Jinerel Lee was a brave man. I fit with him at Beuna Vista and Risaccy when the pesky greasers rid over him as ef he'd of bin a remains, but he lived to lead the glorious fight for his people, loyal to old Virginny, gentlemen, ruther she was right or ruther she was wrong!

"And what did they do to old Jinerel Robert E. Lee, with his blue blood and educated at the expense of the United States?

"Took him and tried him by drum head cote martial, sah, and had him took out behind camp and shot, sah, and his body quartered, his poor body, scarred with Mexican lances 30 years ago and with Federal bullets again, sah, in defense of his country, and yet shot and riddled by Republican bullets, sah, magnanimous Republican bullets, sah, and quartered like a bullock, sah, to make a Republican holiday!"

"But," said General Fry, "Colonel Woodford, you do not want to lead these people into an error willfully. Every child in the primary schools knows that General Lee died ten years after the war, honored alike by friend and foe, the loved and respected president of a southern college."

"Now, Jinerel Fry," said Woodford, "ye must not come down here and try to mislead our plain country people that way, because ye come from the great intellectual center at Danville, where they can parse 'Paradise Lost' with one hand tied behind their backs and wear open back shirts.

"Bill, what do ye say about the death of Jinerel Robert E. Lee?"

Bill arose in the middle of the house, paid his salivary respects to the exposed foot of a Lincoln hireling and said: "I wuz one of the detail, colonel, fer tew shoot Jinerel Lee, and my old heart bleeds when I think of it, boys, fer I was from Kaintucky and belonged to the Sons of Temperance at Lexington, but we done it, sah, we done it—shot him and then drored and quartered him there before his wife and children."

Then he sobbed and sat down. "Now, Jinerel Fry," said Woodford, "one more word, and I am done. We do not claim to be in advance of civilization here. We are, in fact, as we know, away yander in the rear of progress, but when eloquent gentlemen like Jinerel Fry comes down here fer tew pervert and mislead us as regards the conduck of the wah, sah, and the magnanimity of the Republicans at the clothes of the wah, sah, I am heah to protest, sah, with my dyin breth.

"Let us see now, in conclusion, what the white winged bird of peace brought to po' old Jefferson Davis at the clothes of the wah. What about the justly celebrated olive branch which the Republican party had secured in carload lots for jinerel distribution in the south?

"Mind ye, I did not agree with Mr. Davis regardin the conduck of the wah and fit agin him, but I am a Democrat, and I will not stand idly by to hear the magnanimity of the Republican party bellered at ye by the silver tongued

A HURRIED GLANCE.

orator from Danville. I was at the wah, sah, from A to Izzard, sah, and I ask ye to refresh yore memory, gentlemen, regardin the jenerel magnanimity shown, sah, to Jefferson Davis. Mind ye, I did not agree with him, but fit on the other side; yet, gentlemen, I was with Davis in the Mexicau wah, sah, and I saw him fight with sword and bullet after others had quit and laid down, sah, fight on and on, sah, with clubbed musket, then with rocks, sah, and fence stakes and army crackers, sah, and whatever he could git a-hold of, game to the last, sah!

"Aud what did they do with po' old Jeff Davis at the clothes of the wah, sah?

"Took him and tried him by drum head cote martial, sah, and had him burned at the stake just back of the slaughter house at Richmond, sah.

"Yes, sah, and there in the midst of that magnanimous army of Republicans, breathin peace on earth and good will to man, they lashed this venerable hero of many a battle in Mexico and many an Indian fight, lashed him to a green saplin, sah, with hot telegraft wire, and roasted him to death with white birch wood on the soil of old Virginny, burned him to ashes in the presence of his family, and the great hero and patriot, together with over $2,000,000 of Confedrit money in his coattail pockets, went up in a puff of smoke."

"But, Colonel Woodford," said General Fry, "that is absolutely false on its face, and you know it yourself. Jefferson Davis has outlived most of the prominent men of the war both north and south and is still alive on his farm down in Mississippi. I can telegraph him now and get a reply before I leave town."

"Now, Jinerel Fry," said Woodford in a sad and sympathetic tone, "ye will not insist, I'm sure, on the magnanimity of the Republican party at the clothes of the wah, sah, when I prove to ye what I say. Sam, ye remember the days of the surrendah, sah, at the clothes of the wah, sah, what was done with po' old Jeff Davis at the clothes of the wah?"

Sam got up and rested his hands on the back of a seat. Then he looked General Fry squarely in the eye.

"I was there," he said sadly. "I was there and under orders, so I had to do what I was told to, and I was ordered to help tie Mr. Davis to a green saplin, gentlemen, with hot telegraft wires, and then to cut white birch wood for a slow fire. White birch wood, as ye know, gentlemen, is the most economical wood they is, becuz ye kin burn the bark off and still have the wood left. That's why these here magnanymous Yankees used it, sah, on po' old Jeff Davis, sah.

"We plumb consumed him, sah, and burnt him, as ye may say, to the bitter end."

He then sat down, and all was still save ever and anon a salivary salute exploding sharply in the silent air.

General Fry arose and grasped Woodford's hand. Tearfully he said: "Goodby, colonel. I feel that our arrangement here for a joint debate was a mistake on my part. I regret it very much, for our line of argument is so widely different. Goodby, Ananias, goodby."

But this did not affect Woodford's majority. It did not hurt him a vote. Only one man noticed Fry's last remark, and he said to his neighbor: "Did ye hear the jinerel call Woodford Ananias? That ain't Woodford's given name. Woodford's given name is Lafayette."

Washington in many ways is the most delightful city for residence in the Union, as everybody knows. The climate is mild and healthful, except in the very hot weather, and the streets are something to be proud of.

Still there is an air of intense anxiety here, a sort of hurried glance over the shoulder ever and anon before doing an important act, as if to discover what one's constituents will think of it. The only really happy man here is out of politics and without hope of an appropriation.

He that sc'keth an appropriation during this session will have redness of eyes, ringing in the ears, palpitation of the heart, acidity of the stomach, pain on pressure over the abdominal cavity, dizziness, apprehension regarding the future, vertigo, fear of an impending calamity and thoughts of self destruction long before the money is brought to his boarding house in a neat package by a special messenger.

This congress has got a thoughtful expression on its brow, and it seems to me to be considerably inclined toward introspection.

Bill Nye

Clerk of Committee on Geological Research and the Cause of Landslides.

Two Souls, and So Forth.

Just in front of the man and his wife at the theater sat a couple of fledgelings billing and cooing in a most loving manner. They would have whispered little conferences, and then the girl would blush and giggle and gaze at the young man, and he would look off toward the stage in a fit of emotional abstraction that was positively delicious, as if he had never said a word to her in his life. Then he would turn suddenly and gaze upon her with a tenderness that would melt in the mouth of a stone statue. They had come to see the play, no doubt, but they had evidently forgotten what they were there for, and they didn't show any signs, as the time wore on, that they would recollect it. The man had been dividing attention between the performance on the stage and that before him, and finally his wife bent over and whispered to him as she nodded toward the couple:

"Two souls with but a single thought."

"Bosh!" he responded in a tone of strong disapproval. "They haven't got half that many."—Detroit Free Press.

Her Father's Disappointment.

"Our hero sat in the corner of the railway compartment devouring his newspaper," read Miss Myrtle Dolan from the latest acquisition to her paper cover library.

"He wor devourin what?" asked her father, with sudden interest.

"His newspaper, the book says," replied Myrtle.

"Go wan wid yez. Oi t'ought 'twor a mon ye wor readin about, an now, be the powers, he turns out to be a goat."—Burlington (Ia.) Gazette.

A Great Relief.

Plumson—I'll be mighty glad when we get through with the nineteenth century.

Rayson—Why?

Plumson—By that time writers will be obliged to give fin de siecle a much needed and well earned rest.—South Boston News.

A Left Handed Compliment.

"Is dat you, Chimmy?"

"Yes."

"D'yer know yer ain't so bad lookin when yer made up!"—Life.

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A MAGNIFICENT CHURCH

ERECTED BY THE TIRELESS METHODISTS OF MASSILLON.

Mr. James J. Hoover Describes the Pains at Which the New Edifice Has Been Built Upon the Site of the Old—When Complete it Will Have Cost $85,000.

One of the saddest meetings of an official character was that held on the East street sidewalk of Mr. John Jacobs's property on Friday, May 13, 1892, about 3 o'clock in the morning The Rev. A R. Chapman, pastor of the First Methodist Episcopal church, called his official members together, and there, in the light of the burning of the handsome church edifice, so recently completed and dedicated, it was resolved that the house of God should be rebuilt. It was a sad and memorable occasion. It is a fact, known to those familiar with both enterprises, that the burned structure represented more faith, devotion and heartfelt christian liberality than the more pretentious and elegant building which now covers the same ground. The first feeling of despair which took hold of the members and friends was quickly followed by a zealous determination that the church should be rebuilt, and that the new temple should exceed the beauty of the old. This sentiment soon became universal, and under the inspiration of that great-hearted man of God, the Rev Mr. Chapman, order was soon restored, and plans for a new building were prepared and acted upon.

The embers of the burning building had not ceased smouldering before a committee was appointed to secure plans, and have a new church erected on the site of the old. The committee was composed of Dr. T. Clarke Miller, C. B. Allman, David Reed, Charles E Oberlin and Henry Shriver. The pastor was a member, ex officio. These noble men went to work with a determination to erect a structure that would be an ornament to the city and a credit to the peculiar people called Methodists, who worshipped there. The building committee received much encouragement, particularly from people not of the Methodist faith, and it was decided to build entirely of stone. A lot adjoining on the east was purchased of I. B Dangler, fronting thirty feet on Main street After visiting several cities in Ohio and Pennsylvania the building committee engaged J. P. Bailey, of Pittsburg to prepare plans and specifications for a new building Mr. Bailey came here several times to look over the ground and consult with the church authorities. The result was drawings for the magnificent structure which adorns the south east corner of Main and East streets.

Messrs Philip and Walker, of Cleveland, were engaged to build the church and to have the same completed by October 1, 1893, the contract price for the same being $48,000. Work was begun on the building September 22, 1892, and the first stone in the foundation was put in its place on the afternoon of October 11, 1892. From that time the work progressed without interruption. The tower is twenty feet square, the foundation built on a concrete bed of powdered stone and cement three feet in thickness and extends eighteen feet below the surface This massive and strikingly handsome tower rises to a height of 135 feet, and adds dignity to an artistic and beautiful building. On the 8th of December, 1892, the work of laying stone was suspended, and sheds were built where stone cutters continued at work all winter.

Work on the walls was resumed on Monday, March 13, 1893 On Saturday, May 13, 1893, just one year from the destruction of the old church, the corner stone of the new building was laid by the Rev. Dr D. C. Osborne, of Conneaut, a former pastor.

The last stone was laid on Saturday, October 21, 1893, at which time the tower was completed The new bell was hung in the tower on Monday, October 23 1893, and from that day everything has been in readiness for the new town clock.

The Sunday school room was finished and furnished with commensurate haste, and the first service was held in the new church on Thanksgiving Day, November 30, 1893. The first Sunday service was on December 3, 1893, and preaching and Sabbath school have been held regularly since besides all other devotional meetings.

The auditorium is completed and only awaits furnishing to make it ready to use. It is expected that it will be dedicated in the coming spring or early summer A month ago a contract was entered into with George Jardine & Son, of Philadelphia, to build a pipe organ for the church at a net cost of $5,000 A description of this wonderful instrument appeared in THE INDEPENDENT several weeks ago. This organ is the gift of Louis McClymonds, Esq., of New York, a memorial of his mother, who was for many years a devoted member of this society

The seating of the auditorium will be the pew system made of quarter-sawed oak to match the interior finish of the auditorium, and will be arranged in circular lines

Philip & Walker, the contractors, have been paid $48,009 00, the Dangler lot cost $1,500.00, and the extras and incidentals have entailed a total cash outlay at the present time of $57,658 00. The present indebtedness is about $9,000 To complete the church ready for service, which will include the seating, carpets, lighting, etc., will cost about $2,500

The trustees have decided to furnish the house at once, and not increase the debt if it can possibly be avoided They hope to have it ready for dedication next May, at which time a concert will be given on the grand new organ, and the dedication services conducted by Bishop J P. Newman, the Rev. Dr. J. M. Buckley, or some other will known and famous pulpit orator.

When completed the church will cost a little over $60,000, and will certainly represent a value of not less than $85,000, including the ground upon which the church rests.

JAMES J. HOOVER.

Advertise in THE INDEPENDENT want columns where you will get the very best results.

FRANK MEYER AT BAGDAD.

He is Critically Ill at the United States Consulate.

Many Massillon people remember Frank Meyer, formerly of Canton. His brother, Dr. J. M. Meyer, received the following letter concerning him, and left at once for Paris, where his sister, Miss Winnie Meyer, now is:

Consulate of the U S of America,
BAGDAD, Dec 5, 1894

MY DEAR SIR—Your brother, Joseph Meyer, arrived here a week ago from Niffar, sick, and is staying with me. He had been suffering some two or more months with hemorrhages. The cause, bad water, bad food, excessive heat When asleep he looks like a corpse. For weeks he had been unable to sleep, except sitting up, until two nights ago. There is extreme nervousness and melancholy (he weeps often.) He takes nourishment well—5 a m, milk punch; 9 a. m, hot milk with an egg beaten up; noon, chicken soup; 4 p. m, hot milk with eggs; 9 p. m., milk punch I leave for Europe this month and he will accompany me If he remains here he will die soon; even in Europe his chances are poor I write you plainly that you may be prepared. He is much in need of clothes, but does not seem to realize it. I insist that he must have change, and sufficient clothing to keep warm on the sea voyage. He tells me he has letters of credit amounting to $700, but seems afraid to lay out $10 or $15 for clothes However, as he is a very sick man, I must treat him as a child We expect to reach Marseilles about January 20, '95

Very respectfully yours,
JOHN O. SUNDBERG, M. D.
U S. Consul.

THE WOMEN WILL ACT.

PLANS DISCUSSED FOR THE NEXT MUNICIPAL ELECTION.

The Massillon Equal Rights Association Decides to Call a Special Meeting to Consider the Question More Fully—The Y. W. C T. U. Asked to Participate.

A very interesting and important meeting to the Massillon Equal Rights Association was held at the home of Mrs. Florence Smith, January 11. Plans were discussed as to the mode of action at the coming election of the school board, and committees appointed. On motion a special meeting was decided upon. A full attendance is earnestly requested of all members of the M. E. R A. An invitation was also extended to the Y. W C T. U. to be present. Committees will then report upon their work, and further plans will be discussed. The meeting will be held in the parlors of the Y. W. C. T. U. January 19 at half past 2 o'clock.

WOMEN SHOULD VOTE

Women should vote. Such was the decision of the judges at the Genoa literary society last night, although THE INDEPENDENT'S correspondent thinks that a grave mistake was made as in his opinion, the negative side side produced much the stronger and more inteligent argument. It certainly was ably handled by gentlemen from Canton as follows: Dr Carnes and Frank Hanna, affirmative; E. Steward, P Smith and C. Metzger, negative Excitement ran high, and a heated discussion was adjusted amicably. Klotz's orchestra, of Massillon, furnished splendid music. The following officers were elected A Kemery, president; E Hisler, vice president; Vina Diety, secretary; E Steward, critic; Mr. Sliffe, chorister; Homer Bordner, attorney, Frank Doll, J Bordner, and Adam Dotz, marshals. The question for next Friday evening, resolved that the Prohibition party should be placed in power. An estimate of the audience places it at three hundred, women rather in predominance on account of interest in the question.

A Letter from McQuaid.

MCQUAID, Jan. 14—Prof. Berg, superintendent of Apple Creek public schools, delivered his famous lecture here last week—subject, "Dreams" This lecture should be heard by every pupil and board of education in Wayne county. Grant or an Edison are good subjects for the human mind to dwell upon. The dreams of the Scotchman and Irishman, who, after fasting for three days, caught a small quail, deciding the small quail insufficient to abate the hunger of both, proposed to lie down and dream, the one having the most beautiful dream during the night to eat the quail. In the morning Pat said to Jim: "Did you have a dream?" To which Jim replied: "Sure I dreamed the angels took me in a basket up to heaven; ah! it was beautiful" Pat, the Irishman, said: "Sure, I saw you going, and I got up and eat the quail."

David Stimson and D. M. Netswonger, of Marshallville, had an experience here, fox hunting. Stimson's dog, "Spot," put Mr. Reynard in a large drain tile near here, after a run of three miles. They turned in three dogs after the fox, and the fight was fought to a finish in sixty rods of tile After waiting several hours neither fox nor dogs came out, and the work lasted several hours longer in getting the large tile out at different places before the dogs and fox were rescued. The fox was dead, and the dogs were happy when out of prison.

The same day Mr. David Shifferly shot a very nice fox with his Winchester, making the fifth fox the past year for him They should not be shot.

There will be three public sales in this vicinity on three succeeding days: Jan. 23, Mr. Santymire; Jan. 24, Marsh McDowell sells his fine Jersey cattle and will move to Orrville about March 1st, 1895, where he will give his attention to the harvester trade as traveling salesman; Dr. Roebuck follows with his public sale.

Prospecting for coal is going on with good success.

Please don't ask us "what is wrong with Dalton?" any more, because some of us carry our guns when we go to Wooster. DEXTER.

The want columns are quite as interesting as any department of the paper. Every reader should scan the want ads daily. They may have some personal interest for you.

NEW MEN ARE AT WORK.

THE HOWELLS COMPANY HAS NEW DRIVERS AT MILLER HILL.

Stockholders of the Company Undertake to Drive the Mules that the Strikers Refuse to Handle—Mr. Albright Says the Strike Has Killed Trade.

The Howells Mining Company has solved the problem presented by the striking drivers, as far as it is concerned. On Friday the two of the officers of the company, E S. Howells and Charles Albright, undertook to fill the vacant places in the Miller mine, and piloted the humble mine mule through the dark, damp passages with distinguished success. Although the greenest kind of green hands they succeeded in keeping even with the miners, and hauled out over 100 tons. The miners treated them in the most friendly manner, and gave them valuable points in their new profession. This morning Stanton Fox, also of the office force became a mule driver, and these three handled the full half day output of the mine. The same company's Dalton mine is in operation while the Pigeon Run and Anderson mines are idle.

"We're taking out coal just as fast as we can get it," said John O. Albright, of this company, this afternoon. "The trouble is there is little or no demand for coal or we would be at work every where What little market we had left has been destroyed by the long strike, and now the season is pretty well gone, and the demand is poor anyway. The only way we can recover lost ground is to put dow prices and go in and fight for trade. That is what we propose to do when the right time comes. We have nothing much for our office force to do, and if our regular drivers don't care to work for $1 60 a day, they will do the work—they're not above it by any means, and that they have succeeded shows how much skill and experience it takes for that sort of a job"

THE DRIVERS' CONVENTION.

CANAL FULTON, Jan 10—The report in THE INDEPENDENT closed yesterday with decision to remain on strike for $1.75 Thereafter the only business of any consequence was the adoption of the following resolution:

"Resolved, That we drivers and day men of Massillon have a local union struck out to act under the head of the United Mine Workers of America, but to be an independent organization in regard to their own personal difficulties."

Permanent officers were elected as follows: Michael Shannon, president; F J. Gallagher, secretary; Wm. Price, treasurer.

A great deal of unfavorable comment was occasioned by the report that one of the miners, in their convention, had said that as they (the miners) had to come down, the drivers and day men ought to be willing to do the same, and if unwilling, there was no reason why the miners should not take their jobs for themselves.

The drivers depend for success upon the sympathetic attitude of the miners, and they claim that the latter will not work with green hands or outside help brought in to supplant them. Drivers who can make private contracts with their employers for $1 75 and back pay will be permitted to resume work without hindrance.

MEETING AT WEST BROOKFIELD.

The drivers and day men employed in the vicinity of West Brookfield met this morning About 25 men were present. George Hargreave acted as chairman and Jacob Kraft secretary A list of mine bosses was presented, who are said to have expressed the opinion that $1 60 is too little for such work The list contains the names of O Kline, Ed. Penman, Chris. Kouth, D Naysmith and George Schurer. A committee of two was appointed to wait upon the day men now working at the Pocock mines, to ascertain whether they are getting $1 75 a day and back pay, or agreement respecting said back pay, and in the event that they are not, to get them to cease work.

HOW M KINLEY DID IT

The prompt manner in which Governor McKinley responded to the Nelsonville appeal is thus discussed: "Governor McKinley was routed out of bed at 3 o'clock Wednesday morning by a messenger boy bearing a telegram The telegram was from I N. Coleman, president of the Trades Assembly, at Nelsonville, and it contained only these words: 'Please send immediate relief.'

"Hastily dressing himself, the governor, who had already determined that he would comply with the very letter of the request, at once set the machinery of relief in motion. His first move was to have Adjt. Gen. Howe routed out of bed and ordered to report without delay at the governor's apartments in the Neil house. Then messengers were dispatched to Hon. R M. Round, who is active in all measures of charity, and to E. E. Shedd, the wholesale grocer. Within an hour all three were at the governor's rooms and four wise heads and generous hearts hurriedly devised a plan of procedure

"Messengers were sent scurrying through the city for teamsters, horses were hitched up and half a dozen wagons were in readiness. The officials of the Hocking Valley railroad were notified of the situation and orders were given to have a freight car ready. Meanwhile Mr. Shedd had got a lot of his clerks up at his store, and a rapid hustling of boxes and barrels began. Wagon after wagon was filled with food of all kinds and sent flying down the railroad tracks, where a freight car had been set off. Flour, crackers, smoked and canned meats, tea, coffee and sugar were piled in, and when the 7:15 Hocking Valley train pulled out for Nelsonville this morning, it hauled a freight car in which $800 worth of food had been stowed. At the request of the governor Gen. Howe and Hon R. M. Rownd went down in the train and helped to distribute the food and to report to the governor the needs of the people. Gov. McKinley personally guaranteed the payment of the bill."

FARM FIELD AND GARDEN

IN THE APIARY.

The Best Size of Frames and the Correct Number to the Hive.

1. Without taking into consideration the desirability of conforming to a standard size, would an eight frame hive having frames of the Langstroth length and 11½ inches deep be better than an ordinary eight frame hive? 2. If so, why? If not, why not? 3 Would it be better than a ten frame Langstroth hive? 4 If so, why? If not, why not? 5. If there were no standard, what would you consider the best depth for a frame of Langstroth length, and how many of them should be in a hive if the frames are all in one story?

The foregoing was recently answered as follows in The American Bee Journal. E. France wrote: I use the regular Langstroth frame, eight in each story, and three stories high for extracted honey. The Langstroth frame is good enough. Why bother or putter with odd sizes?

Professor A. J. Cook said: 1. We wish to work for comb honey, and shallow hives are best. 2. I prefer the regular eight frame hive. 3. I doubt if one uses a hanging frame if there is any better hive than Langstroth eight frame regular standard size.

C. H. Dibbern replied: 1. Decidedly no. 2. For extracted honey there would be little objection, but for comb honey the bees have too far to travel. 3. I think not. 4. Because Langstroth is standard. 5. I should prefer ten frames not over seven inches deep.

Mrs. Jennie Atchley, Texas, answered: 1. Too much comb and weight in a frame that size for me. I do not think it would be as good. 2. Too deep for easy manipulation. If I were going to change the Langstroth frame at all in depth, I would make it shallower rather than deeper. 3 and 4. No, for reasons stated above. 5. About seven inches deep, ten frames to a hive, and with my experience I would have a hive only one story for either comb or extracted honey.

Dadant & Son write: We would use ten frames, say 12 inches deep and of Langstroth length. Our reasons are that the queen always lays eggs in a circle, and she should be able to lay as large an amount as possible without having to hunt. For this reason a shallower frame is objectionable. Another point in favor of the deeper frame is in the need of honey over the brood nest in extreme cold weather, as the bees often starve when the honey supply fails above them. A square frame would be better than any other if it were not that it leaves too little room above for surplus cases, which compels tiering up too high.

Mending Grain Sacks.

Mending the holes in grain sacks is a task that the farmer's wife dislikes; hence the holes gnawed by mice and rats are often stopped with a corncob or the sacks are thrown away. But here is a plan suggested by American Agriculturist that proves to be what every farmer needs. The articles needed for mending grain sacks are an old sack that may be cut up for pieces, a batter made of flour and cold water, a hot flatiron and an ironing board to fit inside the sacks. Place the board in a sack, with the hole to be mended on the upper side. Trim away the raveled edges with the shears or a sharp knife. Cut out a patch having at least an inch margin larger than the hole. On this margin apply a coat of the flour paste, place the patch in position and press it thoroughly with the hot flatiron. The batter penetrates both patch and sack and very firmly unites them. Pieces of denim, ducking or other stout material may be used where bagging is not available. The process is so rapid that 100 sacks may soon be repaired. Carpets may be neatly mended in the same manner without removing them from the floor.

Rules of Rotation.

As laid down by the Florida Times-Union the best rules are, first, crops of the same species and even of the same natural order should not succeed each other; second, plants with perpendicular roots should succeed those with spreading and superficial roots, and vice versa; third, crops which occupy the soil for several years, like asparagus, rhubarb, etc., should be followed by those of short duration; fourth, two crops alike favorable to the growth of weeds should not occupy the soil in succession; fifth, crops abstracting largely from the soil the sulphates, phosphates and nitrogen principles should not follow each other immediately, but be succeeded by those which draw less from the soil and more from the atmosphere—these exhausting crops should follow and be followed by those which bear and will profit by heavy manuring; sixth, plants grown for their roots or bulbs should not follow those grown for the same purpose, and still less should plants grown for their seeds follow each other directly in succession.

A Good Word For the Houdans.

Houdans stand at the head of the French varieties of poultry, and while their success here when first imported was not so triumphant as had been expected they were proved a great acquisition, being good layers and exceptionally fine for all table purposes. Their popularity, however, has increased very rapidly in the last few years, and they now bid fair to become one of the most popular and extensively bred varieties.

The Houdans mature very early—earlier, in fact, than almost any variety except the Hamburgs, and resemble the latter in the rapidity with which the chicks feather and the very common occurrence of nonsitters. Their flesh is very fine, a characteristic of all French breeds, and its delicacy is frequently thought greater than that of any of the Asiatics or heavier breeds, approaching in the 4-months-old broilers very near perfection.

MARKETING POULTRY.

How to Prepare and Pack Turkeys, Geese and Chickens.

After the poultry is entirely cold sort it carefully and have the No. 1 stock of uniform quality. Pack the No. 2 stock in separate packages. If you have any old tom turkeys, put them in a separate package or with the No. 2 stock. Line the boxes with clean paper. Never use straw in packing and never wrap the birds in paper. Pack as closely as possible backs upward, legs out straight and see that the boxes are so full that when the covers are nailed on there can be no possibility of the contents shifting about. Boxes are the best packages and should contain from 100 to 200 pounds.

Poultry for Philadelphia ought to be fat. Do not send any poor birds there, no matter how high poultry be selling. Both turkeys and chickens should always be dry picked. To get the animal heat out hang up, heads down, for 12 or 15 hours, or put in ice water long enough to make thoroughly cold, and then hang up till perfectly dry. Ducks and geese should be full feathered before killing. Turkeys and chickens that are very fat and handsome will command a little higher price. For packing turkeys and geese boxes are best, says Farm, Field and Fireside, the authority here quoted, though large barrels may be used by experienced packers. Use clean packages and paper or clean, dry straw free from dust Place a layer of clean straw at the bottom, then alternate layers of poultry and brown paper or good, clean straw. Stow each bird snugly, back upward, legs out straight, and fill the package so that the cover will draw down tight and snug upon the contents to prevent shifting and shaking while in transit. Barrels are better for chickens and ducks, and these may be assorted and tied up in pairs.

Best markets for poultry are Thanksgiving, Christmas and New Year's. Care should be taken that poultry shipped for these special days arrives in sufficient time before the date to meet the best sale. Poultry that arrives too late generally meets a poor market. Turkeys will sell on either of these occasions, especially fat hens and young toms. After the holidays small turkeys have the preference. Geese sell at Christmas, and fancy ducks sell well at any time. Ship capons in cold weather only.

Prices of Fertilizing Materials.

In reply to many queries it is reported from the Cornell university agricultural station that muriate of potash costs $40 and upward per ton, sulphate about $48, dissolved boneblack about $24, ground bone about $30, kainit about $13 and nitrate of soda 2¼ cents per pound. These prices vary, of course, with the composition or mechanical conditions of the materials.

The average composition of unleached ashes in the market is as follows: Potash, 5.25 per cent; phosphoric acid, 1.70 per cent; lime, 34 per cent; magnesia, 3.40 per cent. The average composition of kainit is 13.54 per cent potash, 1.15 per cent lime. The composition of sylvinite, which is said to be known as sulphate of potash in some quarters, is about 16 per cent of potash in the form of both muriate and sulphate, mostly the former.

The amount of fertilizing material which should be added to the soil for economical results must depend largely upon the kind of cultivation, the crop and previous treatment. If a bearing orchard, for instance, receives an application of potash every year, from 200 too 300 pounds of muriate of potash per acre will afford an economical dressing, but in those which have had indifferent care a larger application may be made.

Cut Fodder For Stock.

Professor Plumb of the Indiana station tells that they prefer to feed cut fodder, whether hay or corn. The most economical and satisfactory ration when fodder is scarce he has found to be a mixture of practically one part each of cornstalks, oat straw and clover hay. Everything was eaten reasonably clean, and the cows never went through the winter in better shape. He says:

As we could buy oat straw for from $3 to $4 per ton, and no cornstalks were in the market, and clover and timothy mixed were away up in price, the oat straw brought down the general cost and at the same time furnished in itself a fairly nutritious rough food. We cannot lay too much stress on the value we set on corn fodder, either dry, green or as ensilage. We keep feeding it nearly the whole year round. I believe no fodder gives better influence on the quality of butter than well cured corn stover. In the winter we feed in the manger and not, as a rule, in pasture. While our fodder corn is run through a cutting machine, where well cured, I believe that shredded fodder may be fed more economically, as there are no hard butt pieces left in the mangers.

Odd Mention.

More frequent mails for country districts and their free delivery in all settled townships is one of the subjects for discussion.

The eastern apple crop was much larger than was anticipated, and exports have been unusually heavy.

Cold frames need air and all the sunlight possible in fine days. Have the mats ready, however, for the cold snaps are sure to come, and all unexpectedly.

Just as likely as not the borers are at work in the stems of the apple trees. Certainly they are in the quince trees if you have not been wide awake.

Garden soil that has been farmed "for all it is worth" and is now bare will be much benefited by covering it at once with manure

The gypsy moth commission has asked the Massachusetts state board of agriculture for an additional appropriation of $200,000 for the year 1895.

The Western New York Horticultural society celebrates its fortieth anniversary Jan. 23 and 24 in Rochester.

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Allcock's Porous Plaster

receives the endorsement of medical men and private persons everywhere as the best remedy for colds, coughs, sore throat, pains in the back, chest or limbs.

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Have no equal as a relief and cure for corns and bunions

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purify and tone up a debilitated system. They are absolutely safe.

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J. L. HUDSON,

CLEVELAND, OHIO.

(Please name this paper)

Rheumatism Can be Cured

in but one way. The seat of the disease is attacked. The cause of the evil remains and no other cure it, so-called blood remedies only bring disappointment. There is one successful remedy and that is

Elixir Rheumatique

HOW'S THIS? We guarantee ELIXIR RHEUMATIQUE to relieve the worst cases of rheumatism in 24 hours and to effect a reasonable time.
LA VILLE LABORATORY

If your druggist does not keep ELIXIR RHEUMATIQUE write to La Ville Laboratory, Springfield, Ohio, for full particulars. Mention this paper and send the names of rheumatics, "Womankind," a handsome paper will be sent you three months free

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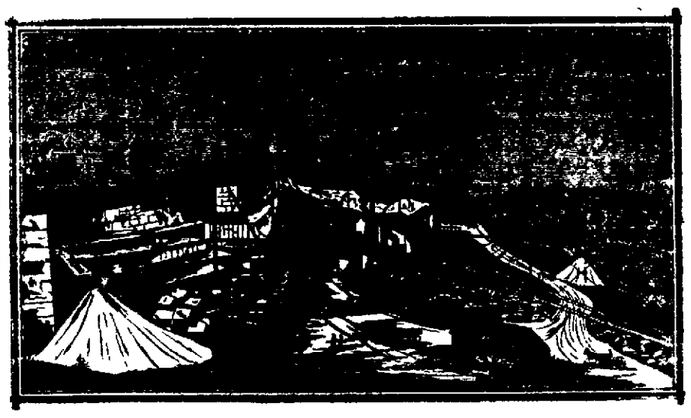

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FOR LITTLE FOLKS.

A Young Naval Officer.

Princes of the house of Hohenzollern assume their duties in life very early. On their tenth birthday they receive their commission in the army, and so last July the third son of the German emperor and empress, Prince Adalbert Ferdinand Berengar Victor, received the usual family honors, but as two of his elder brothers, the crown prince and

Prince Eitel-Frederic, were in the army already little Prince Adalbert was destined for the sister service, the navy, and a few weeks later the emperor took his small son down to Kiel to formally enter him as a sailor. Prince Adalbert is perhaps the finest looking of the six imperial brothers and is certainly the most mischievous. He is always up to some prank with Eitel-Frederic, the two being regular comrades in fun, very unlike the sedate young crown prince, who too often seems overpowered with the prospects of his future responsibilities.

An Optical Illusion.

Take two similar white cards, and in the center of one cut a round hole having about the diameter of a lead pencil. Now place this card over the other, and with the point of a pencil make a round dark spot on the under card of the same size as the hole in the upper. Place the card with the spot about 12 inches from you on the table, resting it against a glass to keep it upright. Now take the card with the hole in it in both hands, and resting the elbows on the table close the right eye and look steadily at the dark spot through the hole for half a minute. Now, with both eyes open, continue to look steadily at the dark spot through the hole in the card, and you will be surprised to see two holes appear, through either of which, by moving the card from right to left, you can see the dark spot. It sometimes happens that persons, after looking at the spot in the manner described with both eyes and then shutting the left eye, can still see the spot, but not if the right eye is closed, a fact which proves that there are right and left eyed as well as right and left handed people. As a general rule, right handed people are right eyed, and left handed people left eyed.—Exchange.

Nutting

Down the orchard road they ran,
Bob and Will and Sallie,
Where the nut trees stood in groups
In a sheltered valley.

Bobby climbed the hickory trees,
Shook the nuts down under.
Will and Sallie stood and laughed,
Open eyed with wonder.

Baskets, pails, were quickly filled
In overflowing measure.
Home they trotted, tired out.
But laden down with treasure.

Why It Is.

You know, of course, that trolley cars get the electricity by means of which they run from an overhead wire, through which a strong current is always passing. That current is powerful enough to kill a man instantly, and yet we see the linemen on their elevated wooden platform handling the wire with ungloved hands. Why is it that they do not receive a shock?

We were talking to one of the men the other day about this, and he told us that so long as the linemen stood on their platform, which, you know, is built up from the bed of a wagon, they would be safe from a shock, but that if they handled a "live" wire while they were touching the ground the result would be fatal. In other words, their platform insulates them and prevents the making of a circuit through their body.

He said, moreover, that the platform, to insure the safety of the men, should be perfectly dry. If wet, it would probably make a complete circuit, and the men would get the shock.—Philadelphia Times.

Merry Jack Frost.

Jack Frost made a picture fair and bright.
There were castles and towers dazzling white,
And people and trees as plain as plain,
All painted on the nursery window pane.

Jack Frost stood by and laughed to see
How the children clapped their hands in glee,
And he cried, "Yes, look at it while you may,
Lest it should not be here another day."

HE WALTZED IN PERU.

Not Knowing What Etiquette Demanded, He Had a Hard Time.

This one is told by a navy officer on himself: One of our handsome ships, with her handsome officers, was cruising in Peruvian waters, and while in port the grand ball in honor of the wife of the president of the republic was given. The young officer was there in full uniform, which is warm enough at any time, but which, in a ballroom, after a number of whirls in a giddy waltz, such as the Spanish descendants in Peru put up, is anything but an ice cooler. Our young hero invited a charming Peruvian to waltz. She consented, and away they went.

After several turns about the room he began to wish the young lady would suggest that they promenade, as most of the other couples did from time to time, but not she. On they went, spinning and prancing. The heavy uniform had become a sweatbox. The young man was burning up. "Will she never stop?" asked the young officer under his breath. Early in the game he had exhausted the few Spanish phrases he knew. He did not dare stop until she did, as such a breach of etiquette might mean that her brother would be likely to put a stiletto between his ribs for insulting his sister by stopping in a waltz before she did.

The Peruvian waltz lasts 20 minutes. That is a long time in a tight fitting uniform in a tropical climate. Our ensign began to wabble, but he kept his feet, and that girl never seemed to weary. When the 20 minutes had expired, the music ceased. Other couples had waltzed and stopped and waltzed again. Some of his brother officers had waltzed with half a dozen beautiful senoritas, and they were wondering why he was so devoted to the particular one he was still hugging and whirling when the music stopped. He led her to a seat, and for himself sought the open air and unbuttoned his coat.

He was in a pitiable plight. He did not enter the ballroom again for two hours, and when he did was still too weak to dance or enjoy the festivities. The young lady he had waltzed with avoided him. Other ladies, who had seen the long distance record, seemed pleased that he did not ask them to dance when presented. Later in the evening he learned that it was the Peruvian custom for the gentleman to suggest that they should cease waltzing and promenade or retire from the floor. It would have been immodest for his partner to suggest stopping. The young officer says the memory of that Peruvian night haunts him still.—Washington Star.

JAPANESE PAGODAS.

Earthquake Proof, and Therefore Able to Stand the Severest Shock.

The absence of buildings of any size and antiquity in Japan is ascribed to the destruction of them by the frequent earthquakes which occur. The only structures which seem to be earthquake proof are the pagodas, which are erected before the temples. There are many pagodas which are 700 or 800 years old and as solid as when first built. There is a reason for this, and it lies in their construction. A pagoda is practically a framework of heavy timbers, which starts from a wide base and is in itself a substantial structure, but it is rendered still more stable by a peculiar device. Inside the framework and suspended from the apex is a long, heavy balk of timber 2 feet thick or more. This hangs from one end, and to the other end are bolted, at each of the four sides, four more heavy timbers, and if the pagoda be very lofty still more timbers are added on to these. The whole forms an enormous pendulum which reaches to within six inches of the ground. When the shock of an earthquake rocks the pagoda, the pendulum swings in unison and keeps the center of gravity always at the base of the framework. Consequently the equilibrium of the pagoda is never disturbed, and this is the explanation of the great age of many of them, when from their height one would suppose them to be peculiarly susceptible to the effect of an earthquake.

Hitherto the long sticks of timber in the center of the pagoda have been supposed to be for the purpose of supporting the framework. It was not until the recent earthquake brought them into prominence that their purpose became generally known among Europeans.—New York World.

Breakfast.

The Watchman says: It may be almost said as goes breakfast so goes the day. The appearance of the breakfast table has power for good or ill over the appetite. It is not so much the kind of food placed before one as it is the way in which it is served that makes it inviting or uninviting. So, too, it makes a vast deal of difference whether one sits down to breakfast in a thankful, pleasant frame of mind or in a moody and fault finding spirit. Breakfast should be eaten amid smiles and cheery conversation. Bright looks and merry words are most excellent appetizers and digesters, better tonics than any apothecary can recommend. Nor, if it can be helped, is one's breakfast to be eaten hurriedly. It is much wiser to abridge the morning nap than to abridge the morning meal. If you want to be a pessimist and win the reputation of a chronic growler, you are on the right road to success. A generous half hour devoted to breakfast is time well spent. Eat leisurely and not too heartily, and you will be stronger and happier for it all the day. The art of breakfasting rightly is one of the distinguishing marks of higher civilization.

A Modern Diogenes.

A man had a quarrel with his wife which led to a breach of the peace. The woman took her revenge by refusing to speak to him for several days. The husband, who was good natured enough when not excited, could not bear this protracted silence any longer and thought of a way to break the spell. One afternoon he lighted a candle, stuck it in a lantern, and while his wife was sitting in the room busy sewing he began to look under the table, the chairs, etc., as though he had lost something. At this the wife could not help laughing, and she asked him:

"What are you looking for?"

Delighted at having gained his point, he cheerfully replied:

"I was looking for your tongue."—Thuringer Monatsblatt.

Governor Knox's Piano.

The first piano ever owned in the state of Maine is said to be yet on duty in Knox county. It formerly belonged to General Knox, but of late years was one of the treasures of the late Dr. Isaac Bartlett of Hope, whose death was recently reported.—Lewiston Journal.

An Old Word.

Boo, the exclamation used to frighten children, is a corruption of Bah, the name of a famous Gothic general. It has been used for a terror word for centuries.

THE BUSINESS GIRL.

She Expresses Her Opinion of Men, Matrimony and Money.

The social philosopher had been petting her chin in an absurdly hayseedish manner, and as the thoughtful panorama was ominously regarded as a forerunner of a more or less prolonged lecture she didn't dare disappoint her admiring petticoated audience. So she said:

"It seems to me that the very moment that a young woman shows ability in any chosen profession about 500 ordinarily charming and lovely individuals rise up like solicitous hens over a weak legged chicken and implore her not to spoil her good work by tumbling into the matrimonial tank."

"Huh!" puffed the girl who always interrupts, "the motherly hens had better wait until she gets a good chance. Then they'd see how quickly 'Yes, sir. I'm yours,' could be said."

"What nonsense!" the social philosopher deigned to answer. "Every girl has opportunities to marry, but no girl in her right mind is going to blindfold herself to the dozens of things to be considered. There's the money question, for instance. That always comes first, for if you are a business woman, earning a fairly decent salary, it is absurd to marry a man who receives but little more. Diamond tastes and window glass purses make a mighty unsatisfactory combination, my dear. Besides perhaps you are fond of your work and dislike household managing, but if you go down to business every day people will look wise and say mean things, and you'll wish yourself unhooked from your matrimonial venture.

"Perfect men are so hard to find too! Now, what girl could endure a bald head or a red nose, even if it went with loads of wealth and bushels of love? Why, in less than six weeks she'd be making the poor man wear a frilled cap and a prepared chalk nose. A man's good looks go a long way with a girl, I'm ashamed to confess, and a jerky manner of talking, or a sissy walk, or a nervous movement of the hands will make a girl's teeth grind and her temper fray at the edges—that is, unless she's really and truly in love. Then he might be a tailor's dummy, noseless and cross eyed, bewhiskered and with rouged cheeks, and she'll still think him the loveliest thing on earth."—Chicago Record.

Mimicry of the Spider.

A southern man gives the following account of his discovery of a chameleon spider: "One afternoon, while tramping along a dusty road, I noticed in the bushes which grew along the side what appeared to be a singular looking white flower, with a blue center. Stopping to examine it, I found to my astonishment that it was not a flower at all, but a spider's web, and that the supposed light blue heart of the flower was the spider itself, lying in wait for its prey. The mottled brown legs of the spider were extended in such a way as to resemble the divisions between the petals of a flower.

"The web itself, very delicately woven into a rosette pattern, was white, and the threads that suspended it from the bushes were so fine as to be almost invisible. The whole thing had the appearance of being suspended in the air upon a stem concealed beneath. Upon knocking the spider from his perch into the white gauze net which I carried my surprise was greatly increased upon seeing my captive instantly turn in color from blue to white. I shook the net, and again the spider changed color, this time its body becoming a dull greenish brown. As often as I would shake the net just so often would the spider change its color, and I kept it up until it had assumed about every hue of the rainbow."—Philadelphia Ledger.

Another Bank Involved.

DOVER, N. H., Jan. 16.—Chief Justice Doe has appointed Joshue Hall as receiver of the Dover Five Cent Savings bank, which it is found, is also involved in the defalcation of Cashier Abbott.

Senator Hear Re-Elected.

BOSTON, Jan. 16.—The senate has re-elected United States Senator George Frisbie Hoar by a vote of 34, against John E. Russell, with a vote of 4.

Piles! Piles! Piles!

Dr. Williams's Pile Ointment will cure blind bleeding, ulcerated and itching piles. It absorbs the tumors, allays the itching at once, acts as a poultice, gives instant relief. Dr. Williams's Indian Pile Ointment is prepared only for piles and itching of the private parts, and nothing else. Every box is guaranteed. Sold by druggists sent by mail, for 50c and $1 per box. Williams Mfg. Co., Props, Cleveland, Ohio.

Many stubborn and aggravating cases of rheumatism that were believed to be incurable and accepted as life legacies, have yielded to Chamberlain's Pain Balm, much to the surprise and gratification of the sufferers. One application will relieve the pain and suffering and its continued use insures an effectual cure. For sale by Morganthaler & Heister.

Rheumatism Cured in a Day.

Mystic Cure for rheumatism and neuralgia radically cures in one to three days. Its action upon the system is remarkable and mysterious It removes at once the cause and the disease immediately disappears The first dose greatly benefits; 75 cents. Sold by Morganthaler & Heister, druggists, Massillon.

For Over Fifty Years

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup has been used for children teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for diarrhœa. Twenty five cents a bottle.

Carlton Cornwell, foreman of The Gazette, Middletown, N J, believes that Chamberlain's Cough Remedy should be in every home. He used it for a cold and it effected a speedy cure. He says: "It is indeed a grand remedy; I can recommend it to all. I have also seen it used for whooping cough with the best results." 25 and 50 cent bottles for sale by Morganthaler & Heister.

THE SENATE SESSION.

The Income Tax Serves as a Text For Wide Discussion.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16.—The senate gave the session to further speeches in which the income tax served as a text for a wide range of discussion on the tariff, the currency and the Populist platform. Mr. Hill's proposition made last week to amend the deficiency bill so that the income tax would be tested in the courts has apparently started an inexhaustible flow of speeches on public affairs in general. Mr. Cockrell, in charge of the deficiency bill, has sought vainly to secure a vote on the Hill amendment so that the deficiency bill might move along to final passage. He hoped to secure action during the session, but the speeches of Mr. Call (Fla.) and Allen (Neb.) made this impossible.

Mr. Allen took occasion to defend the Populist party against many charges made in and out of congress that it was a party of vagaries. It led to a very full discussion of all Populist doctrine and a comparison of them with the doctrines of other parties.

They Roasted Chauncey Depew.

NEW YORK, Jan. 16.—Dr. Chauncey M. Depew was roundly denounced at a meeting of the Methodist ministers of this city and vicinity in the rooms of the Methodist Book Concern. The denunciation was for the stigma the doctor had cast on ministers by a recent interview wherein he defended the action of his railroad in withdrawing the half rate privileges from clergymen.

Fined Under the Blue Laws.

SOUTHINGTON, Conn., Jan. 16.—The first conviction under the blue laws was made here by Justice Smith, who fined Jacob Heinrich, a barber, on three counts for conducting a secular business on Sunday, laboring on the same and exposing goods for sale. Heinrich was arrested on complaint of Rev. Mr. Breaker.

Found Guilty and Fined.

PARKERSBURG, W. Va., Jan. 16.—In the United States court C. T. Shields, Willard Diehn, E. Winfield Lukens, Charles T. Dollmer, J. C. Newell, Mrs. J. C. Newell, Irving Chambers, F. S. Fouse, R. J. Ruby and T. C. Hughes, all of Philadelphia, composing the Fraternity and Financial Co-Operation company, were found guilty and fined $100 each and costs for using the mails for fraudulent purposes. Most of these people are said to be in Europe now. They operated Wheeling, what was called short term insurance.

In the reichstag the German minister of foreign affairs advocated the strengthening of Germany's navy.

Franklin W. Joplin has been appointed postmaster at Elizabethtown, Ky., vice Mrs. Benjamin Helm, sister of Mrs. Abraham Lincoln.

THE MARKETS.

PITTSBURG, Jan. 15.

WHEAT—No. 1 red, 57@58c; No. 2 red, 56@57c.

CORN—No. 2 yellow ear, 47@48c; mixed ear, 45@46c; No. 2 yellow shelled, 46@47c.

OATS—No. 1 white, 36½@37c; No. 2 do., 36@36½c; extra No. 3 white, 35½@36c; mixed, 34@35c.

HAY—Choice timothy, $12.00@12.50; No. 1 timothy, $11.50@12.00; No. 2 timothy, $10.25@11.00; mixed clover and timothy, $10.00@10.75; packing, $6.75@7.00; No. 1 feeding prairie, $8.50@9.00; wagon hay, $14.00@15.00.

BUTTER—Elgin creamery, 28@29c; Ohio fancy creamery, 22@23c; fancy country roll, 19@20c; low grades and cooking, 9@10c.

CHEESE—Ohio, mild, 11@11¼c; New York new, 11½@12c; limburger, fall make, 10c; Wisconsin Swiss, 13@13½c; Ohio Swiss, 11½@12c.

EGGS—Strictly fresh Pennsylvania and Ohio cases, 24@25; storage, 17@19c; southern and western, fresh, 21@22c.

POULTRY—Large live chickens, 50@55c per pair; live chickens, small, 30@40c; ducks, 60@80c per pair, as to size; dressed chickens, 10@11c per pound; turkeys, 11@12c per pound; ducks, 12@13c; spring chickens, 11@12c; live turkeys, 8@9c per pound; live geese, $1.00@1.10 per pair.

EAST LIBERTY, Pa., Jan. 15.

CATTLE—Receipts light; today's market steady at yesterday's prices. Prime, $5.25@5.50; good, $4.75@5.00; good butchers, $4.15@4.50; rough fat, $3.15@3.90; fair light steers, $3.40@3.60; light stockers, $2.80@3.40; good fat cows and heifers, $2.50@3.40; bulls, stags and cows, $2.00@3.25; fresh cows and springers, $15@35.

HOGS—Receipts very light today, and the market was about steady at yesterday's prices. Heavy Philadelphias, $4.95@5.00; medium Philadelphias, $4.85@4.90; best Yorkers, $4.70@4.80, common to fair Yorkers, $4.55@4.65; pigs, $4.10@4.30; roughs, $3.25@4.25.

SHEEP—Supply fair, demand fair; the market was barely steady on both sheep and lambs at the follows prices: Extra, $3.45@3.60; good, $2.65@3.00; fair, $2.00@2.20; common, 50c@$1.25; yearlings, $2.65@3.00; best lambs, $4.25@4.50; common to fair lambs, $2.45@3.55, calves, $5.00@6.25; heavy and thin calves, $2.00@3.00.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 15.

HOGS—Market easier at $3.75@5.55; receipts, 4,400 head; shipments, 2,200 head.

CATTLE—Market light demand at $2.25@4.25; receipts, 300 head; shipments, 100 head.

SHEEP—Market stronger and higher at $1.50@4.00; receipts 600 head; shipments, 200. Lambs higher at $2.50@4.00.

NEW YORK, Jan. 15.

WHEAT—Spot market weaker. No. 2 red, store and elevator, 61½c; afloat, 62½c; f. o. b., 63½c afloat; No. 1 northern, 71½c delivered; No. 1 hard, 72c delivered.

CORN—Spot market easy. No 2, 51½c; steamer mixed, 49½c nominal; No. 3, 49c nominal.

OATS—Spot market dull. No. 2 oats, 34@34½c; No. 3, 33½c; No. 2 white, 37½@37½c; No. 3 white, 36½c; track white, 37@41½c.

CATTLE—European cables quote American steers at 10½@11½c per pound; refrigerator beef at 9@10c.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Market firm; some sales at 15@25c higher. Sheep, $2.00@3.75; car extra export wethers, $4.50. Lambs, $4.00@5.25; dressed mutton firm at 5@7c; dressed lambs higher at 6½@8c.

HOGS—Market higher at $5.00@5.25.

The Massillon Markets.

The following prices are being paid in the Massillon markets for grain and produce on this date, January 17, 1895

GRAIN MARKET

Wheat, per bushel	50–52
Rye, per bushel	45–50
Oats	28–30
Corn	50
Barley	60
Wool	10–29
Flax Seed	$1 00
Clover Seed	$5 50
Timothy Seed	$2 50–2 70
Bran, per 100 lbs	80–85
Middlings, per 100 lbs	85–90
Hay	$9 00–$10 00

PRODUCE.

Choice Butter per pound	20–22
Eggs per dozen	20–22
Lard per pound	8
Hams per pound	10½
Shoulders	8
Sides	8
Cheese per pound	10
White Beans per bushel	$1 90–$2 25
Potatoes	60–65
Onions	60
Apples	40–50
Evaporated Apples, choice	10–11
Dried Peaches, peeled	12–15
Dried Peaches, unpeeled	4–5
Salt per barrel	$1.10–$1.25

What the Nose is for—How Nature Protects the Lungs—Keep Your Mouth Shut—Some Timely Hints.

This is the season of the year when wet feet, sudden draughts, cold rooms, etc, give most everybody colds in the head, so that the extract we give from a well know author will be seasonable.

Dr. Whetstone in his interesting home talks discoursing about the nose says: "A great many grown up people, who should know better, resort to breathing through the mouth whenever the nose is stopped up by colds in the head or catarrh. Now the nose and the nasal passages are made to give pure air to the lungs. In natural breathing through the nose the larger particles of dust, etc. are stopped by the larger hairs in the nose near the openings; what escapes is held by the smaller and finer hair higher up and what passes these is stuck fast to the mucous membrane so effectually that the air finally reaching the lungs is perfectly pure.

"When any of my patients are suffering from a severe cold in the head, stopping up the nasal passages making it almost impossible to breathe through the nose, I always recommend that they obtain a jar of Pretzinger's Catarrh Balm and at once snuff it up through the nostrils thoroughly and relief will follow alm st immediately and the breathing become natural. This unrivalled Balm acts directly upon the mucous passages of the head and restores them to their natural functions If the cold in the head is accompanied by sneezing, coughing and a dryness in the throat I cannot give a better prescription than has already been published in these columns—that is to get thoroughly heated before going to bed, take a hot drink, lemonade is the best, and use Pretzinger's Catarrh Balm as above, when you wake up in the morning and find the cold in the head gone, you will be glad to thank the old doctor for his prescription."

Miss Lizzie Wilson says: I took a very severe cold in the head going through the wet snow to prayer meeting. I took Dr. Whetstone's prescription and was well the next morning. I could taste the Balm way back in my mouth.

Pretzinger's Catarrh Balm can be obtained from any druggist. Send a two cent stamp to Pretzinger Bros., Dayton, Ohio. They will send a sample free.

Special Notice to Invalids.

Mrs. Dr. Harkey Adams will visit Canton January 20 and 21, Barnett Hotel. Why will you suffer longer from chronic female troubles and long standing diseases when Mrs. Dr. Harkey Adams has proven beyond a doubt that she can and does cure every curable case that will accept her treatment and carry out her instructions. Consultation free.

The soldiest man in Texas,
The wickedest man on earth,
The solemn-most saint in Chicago,
And the dearest "Miss Ameid of Perth"
Will "pool" their issues when ever it comes
To getting their money's worth.

And they are wise. Scrofula, bronchitis, liver ailments, consumption, dyspepsia, and weak kidneys put one entirely out of the humor of fooling along, wasting health and wealth on humbugs, when a reasonable sum expended for Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery would restore their bodies and "put money in their purses"

Subscribe for THE INDEPENDENT.

Order of Sale.

The State of Ohio, Stark County, } Probate Court.

To D. H McMillen, executor of the will of Emanuel Fox, deceased, Greeting:

In obedience to an order and decree of the Probate Court, within and for said county, made this day, in a certain cause, wherein you as executor aforesaid are Plaintiff and Cyrus Fox et al. are Defendants, you are commanded to proceed according to law, to sell at public sale, to not less than two thirds the appraised value thereof the following described premises, situated in the county of Stark and state of Ohio, to-wit: Being part of the southwest quarter of section number thirty-two (32) in township number twelve (12) in range number ten (10) and is bounded as follows: Beginning at the southeast corner of the southwest quarter, thence north along said quarter lines, sixty (60) rods to a post, thence west seventy-four and two-sevenths (74 2-7) rods to a post, thence south twenty eight (28) rods to a post, thence east eleven and three-sevenths (11 3-7) rods to a post, thence in a southeasterly direction thirty-two and fifty five hundredths (32 55-100) rods to a post, thence east fifty-seven rods to the place of beginning, containing twenty five (25) acres be the same more or less.

Appraised at $1,500.

Said sale to be held at the premises and to be upon the following terms: One-third cash on day of sale, one-third in one year, and one-third in two years, from day of sale, respectively. The deferred payments to be secured by mortgage on the premises and bear interest from the day of sale, payable annually.

Sale will be held at 1 p. m. January 31, 1895.

D. H. McMILLEN, Executor.

Sheriff's Sale.

Sam'l Leeser vs Betsy Leeser et al. } Order of Sale.

By virtue of an order of sale in partition issued by the Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas of Stark County, Ohio, and to me directed, I will offer for sale at public auction on the premises, 3 miles East of Canal Fulton

ON SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 2d, 1895,

the following described real estate, to-wit:

Situated in Lawrence Township, Stark County, Ohio, described as follows, to wit:

Being the northeast quarter of section twelve (12), Township one (1) and Range ten (10), Also the following described tract of land situate in Lawrence Township, Stark County, Ohio, containing six acres more or less and described as follows, to-wit:—Being six acres of the north side of the southeast quarter of section twelve (12) township one (1) and Range ten (10) described as follows: Beginning for the same at a stone in the north line of said quarter section fourteen chains west from the northeast corner of said quarter section; thence west with the north line of said quarter section twenty-one (21) chains, thence south 3¼ degrees west parallel with the east line of said quarter section two chains and eighty-five links, (2.85); thence south 87½ degrees east parallel with the north line of said quarter section twenty-one chains (21 00); thence north 3½ degrees east parallel with the east line of said quarter section two chains and eighty-five links (2.85) to the place of beginning containing six acres of land more or less, free of all mineral coal underlying the same and subject to a coal lease thereon by Warwick & Keller.

First tract appraised at Forty eight Hundred ($4,800.00) Dollars, and second tract Two Hundred and Ten ($210 00) Dollars

Terms—One-third cash, one-third in one year and one third in two years, with interest and notes secured by mortgage on premises.

Sale to commence at one o'clock p. m.

HIRAM DOLL, Sheriff.

W. G. MYERS, Attorney.

Do you want engraving properly done? Anything from a calling card to a wedding invitation. See the Independent Co. for prices.

Notice of Appointment.

The undersigned has been duly appointed Executor of the estate of Quincy W. Reeves, late of Stark County, Ohio deceased. Dated the 9th day of January, 1895.

JAMES H. HUNT, Executor.

Notice of Appointment.

The undersigned has been duly appointed Executors of the estate of William McFarren late of Stark County, Ohio, deceased. Dated the 9th day of January, 1895.

SIMINGTON W McFARREN
FRANCIS M. McFARREN, Executors.

Dissolution Notice.

The firm of Klinglesmith & Buzzle storekeepers at Beach Grove has been dissolved by mutual consent, Mr. A. C. Klinglesmith taking entire charge. He will collect all out standing debts.

CERTIFICATE.

NAMES AND RESIDENCE, MEMBERS OF PARTNERSHIP.

This is to certify that Silas A. Conrad, John R. Dangler, and Horace C. Brown, all residing in the City of Massillon, County of Stark, and State of Ohio, are all the persons interested as partners, in the firm doing business under the name of Conrad, Dangler & Brown, and operating a planing mill and dealing in lumber in said city of Massillon, Stark County, Ohio, and that the principal office and place of business of said partnership is at No 36, Clay street, in said city.

This certificate is made, and filed for the purpose of complying with the statute passed by the legislature of Ohio, May 19th, A. D. 1894.

SILAS A. CONRAD
JOHN R. DANGLER,
HORACE C. BROWN.

The State of Ohio, Stark County, } ss

Before me a notary public in and for said county, personally came Silas A. Conrad, John R. Dangler, and Horace C. Brown, and acknowledged the execution of the foregoing certificate to be their voluntary act and deed, for the uses and purposes therein set forth.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and official seal, this 4th day of January, A. D. 1895.

[Seal] R. W. McCAUGHEY, Notary Public.

Attention Road Drivers!

The MODERN TOOMY BUGGIES

Again at your disposal have all the latest improvements GUARANTEED

Easiest Rider,
Longest Wearing,
AND Lightest Draft Buggy

West of the Allegheny Mountains. If you are interested Send for Circulars

WE CAN SUIT YOU IN QUALITY & PRICE.

S. TOOMY & CO.,
CANAL DOVER, O.

DR OTTMAN,

THE CELEBRATED SPECIALIST,

of The France Medical Institute Co., will be at the

Hotel Conrad, Massillon, Wednesday, Feb. 13

Office Hours from 9 a. m. to 7:30 p. m. One Day Only Each Month.

HE CURES AFTER OTHERS FAIL.

The Most Successful and Scientific Treatment of all Diseases and Weaknesses of Mankind Possible to Obtain.

The most widely and favorably known specialist in the United States. His long experience, remarkable skill and universal success in the largest hospitals in the world enables him to treat all CHRONIC, NERVOUS, SKIN and BLOOD Diseases upon the latest scientific principles and entitles him to the full confidence of the afflicted everywhere.

DR. OTTMAN has no superior in diagnosing and treating diseases and deformities. Medical and Surgical Diseases, Acute and Chronic Catarrh, Diseases of the Eye, Ear, Nose, Throat and Lungs, Dyspepsia, Bright's Disease, Diabetes, Kidney, Liver, Bladder, Chronic Female and Sexual Diseases specially cured by treatment that has never failed in thousands of cases that had been pronounced beyond hope. Many people meet death every year who might have been restored to perfect health had they placed their cases in the hands of experts.

IMPORTANT TO LADIES.—DR. OTTMAN, after years of experience, has discovered the greatest cure known for all diseases peculiar to the sex. Female diseases positively cured by the new remedy, OLIVE BLOSSOM. The cure is effected by home treatment. Entirely harmless and easily applied. Consultation Free and Strictly Confidential.

DEAFNESS. I care 90 per cent. of all cases. Many cases cured in one treatment.

DISCHARGING EARS cured in every case.

CATARRH OF THE NOSE, bronchitis and lung troubles, caused from catarrh, positively cured.

TO YOUNG AND MIDDLE-AGED MEN.

A SURE CURE. The awful effects of early vice, which brings organic weakness, destroying both mind and body, with all its dreadful ills, permanently cured.

DR. OTTMAN addresses those who have impaired themselves by improper indulgence and solitary habits, which ruin both mind and body, unfitting them for business, study, society or marriage.

MARRIED MEN, or those entering on that happy life, aware of physical debility, quickly assisted.

WE GUARANTEE TO CURE Nervous Debility, Failing Manhood, Syphilis, Varicocele, Stricture, Gleet, Unnatural Discharges Weak Parts and all Kidney and Bladder Diseases.

☞ Cases and correspondence confidential, but personal consultation preferred.

50c BOOK FREE. "The Medical Adviser" containing nearly one hundred pages, a short history of PRIVATE DISEASES, advice to young and old—especially those contemplating marriage, fully illustrated. Do not fail to improve the opportunity to obtain one of the most valuable books which has ever come within your reach. This book will be sent to anyone free on receipt of postage. Address, DR. OTTMAN, 38 West Gay Street, Columbus, Ohio.

FREE EXAMINATION OF THE URINE.—Each person applying for medical treatment should send or bring from 2 to 4 ounces of urine (that passed first in the morning preferred), which will receive a careful chemical and microscopical examination, and if requested a written analysis will be given. Persons ruined in health by unlearned pretenders, who keep trifling with them month after month, giving poisonous and injurious compounds, should apply immediately. Delays are dangerous.

WONDERFUL CURES treated. Perfected in old cases which have been neglected or unskillfully or express, but where possible, personal consultation is preferred. Curable cases guaranteed.

☞ Cases and correspondence confidential. Treatment sent C. O. D. to any part of U. S. List of 130 questions free. Address, with postage, DR. OTTMAN, Nos. 38 and 40 West Gay Street, Columbus, Ohio.

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